Mubarak asks scholars to repudiate extremism

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Wednesday asked Muslim scholars to define a new vision of Islam which repudiates extremism. Mr. Mubarak made the plea during talks with religious sisters from Muslim Arab, Asian and African countries who are meeting in Cairo to discuss ways to counter a wave of fundamentalism.

"President Mubarak asked the scholars to draw a new outlook for Islam that denounces extremism and separates between Islam and terrorism on the basis that religion preaches love and tolerance, not violence and extremism," Egypt's Religious Affairs Minister Mohammad Mahjoub told reporters. Mr. Mubarak asked the officials to work to rectify Islam's image in coordination with government, religious and social institutions in their own countries, Mr. Mahjoub said. Egypt is already waging a campaign against extremists, who have attacked foreign tourists and Christians recently. The government, accusing them of using mosques to caroll followers and to promote the establishment of an Islamic caliphate, decided in November to bring all mosques under its direct control. It hired moderate scholars, banned secret meetings in mosques and told scholars to give prior notice of their religious lessons.



Kyrgyzstan to open embassy in Jerusalem

TEL AVIV (AP) — Defying the worldwide diplomatic norm, Kyrgyzstan plans to open an embassy in occupied Jerusalem, the president of the former Soviet republic said Wednesday. "There are no obstacles to opening our embassy here in Jerusalem," Askar Akayev told reporters after signing an agreement for cooperation in trade and agriculture between Israel and his mineral-rich country on China's northwestern border. Mr. Akayev also said he thought the Palestinians deserve independent statehood as part of a Middle East peace settlement. Only Costa Rica and El Salvador have embassies in occupied Jerusalem. Only Costa Rica and El Salvador have embassies in occupied Jerusalem, according to the foreign ministry. Other countries that have diplomatic relations with Israel do not recognise the city as its capital, and keep their embassies in Tel Aviv. They say Jerusalem's status should be negotiated as part of a Middle East peace settlement. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin welcomed Kyrgyzstan's decision and added, "I believe this is what has to be done by all the countries that have diplomatic relations with Israel. Kyrgyzstan, half of whose 4.1 million about a year ago.

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His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan outlines his vision of how to protect Muslims in Europe, see-page 5

Europe PLO envoys said in hiding

PARIS (R) — Several senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representatives in Europe have gone into hiding after receiving assassination threats, a well-informed Palestinian source in Paris said Wednesday. "French police are aware of the threats made against Ibrahim Souss, the delegate-general of Palestine in France, and several of his counterparts in other European capitals," the source told Reuters. "They were ordered (by the PLO) to go under cover for a while and the French foreign ministry also advised Mr. Souss to hide," the source said. French officials confirmed Mr. Sonss had left the country but declined comment on the reasons.

Four killed in Algerian shootout

ALGIERS (R) - A Muslim fundamentalist shot dead two policemen and a third policeman then gunned down both him and his accomplice, police said Wednesday. The four men were killed Tuesday night in Oued Fodda, near the town of Chief, 170 kilometres southwest of the Algerian capital. The security forces have now killed at least 21 fundamentalists this year. In the same period, at least 10 members of the security forces have been

Kuwaitis win right to cem auns

KUWAIT (R) - The Kuwaiti parliament has enshrined in law Kawakis' right to own light weapons in-cluding automatic rifles. Under the law passed late Tnesday, Kuwaitis may own pistols and automatic rifles subject to perconal permission from the interior minister, members said. Jamal said anyone caught with an anlicensed weapon risked five years' imprisonment. He said the law did not alter the legal situation because Kuwaitis already had the same right under a govenment decree issued soon after Kuwait was liberated in February 1991. There was no parliament at

EC-Israel talks to go ahead

STRASBOURG, France (R) The European Community (EC) will not suspend trade cooperation talks with Israel although it deplores the Israeli expulsion of 415 Palestinians to southern Lebanon, EC Commissioner Peter Schmidhuber said. He told the European Parliament the community had made its position against the expulsions clear but that this should not mean changing planned talks on cooperation with Israel. "The commission does not intend to take any economic measures or reconsider its financial arrangements with the state of Israel - firstly because of contractual obligations relating to those agreements and secondibecause of the priority we attach to the (Mideast) peace process, Mr. Schmidhnber said.

Naruhito's visit to Mideast delayed

TOKYO (AP) - Crown Prince Naruhito's trip to the Middle East, scheduled to begin Friday, was indefinitely postponed because of renewed tensions in the Gulf, government officials said Wednesday. Chief government spokesman Yohei Kono told reporters that "the environment for the crown prince to visit these nations to promote friendship has

Belgian king snubs irag at reception

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian King Bandonin snubbed Iraq's ambassador to Belgium by withdrawing his invitation to a palace reception for diclomats, the ambassador said Wednesday. Zaid Haidar told Reuters he had been informed late last week his presence was no longer required at the new year reception for diplomats held at the palace Tuesday.

All quiet in Iraqisky

Baghdad gloats over Bush departure, hopes for better ties with Clinton; U.N. accepts offer for flights

Combined agency dispatches

IRAO OFFERED no challenges Wednesday to U.S. warplanes flying patrols in the "no-fly" zones and appeared to keep a ceasefire piedge in honour of Bill Clinton's inanguration as America's new commander-in-chief as a step towards improved rela-

U.S. planes were reported in the skies over Iraq, but military officials in Washington said there was no fire or provocations directed at American craft.

The Iraqi leadership promised Tuesday to stop shooting at American planes as "a gesture of good will" towards Mr. Clinton, who took office Wednesday.

Baghdad also said it would allow U.N. weapons inspection flights to resume without the conditions that Iraq imposed earlier, angering the United States and other Western governments. Iraq gloated over the departure

of U.S. President George Bush. But Iraqis impoverished by an enduring Security Conneil trade blockade beld out little hope that life would improve with a new tenant in the White House.

A spokesman for Mr. Clinton took a firm line on an Iraqi offer to open talks on the "no-fly" zones imposed by Washington and its Gulf war allies.

George Stephanopoulos said Washington expected full compliance with United Nations Gulf war ceasefire resolutions. "What we need to do now is

see Iraq change its behaviour," he told reporters.

Iraq insists it is complying fully with U.N. demands. Iraqi newspapers had little comment on Mr. Clinton but revelled in heaping abuse on Mr. Bush, who orchestrated the multinational coalition that ended Iraq's seven-month occupation of Kuwait in February 1991 and whom Iraqis accuse of carrying out a personal vendetta against

their leader. "Iraq's symbol (Saddam) shines and Bush collapses," trumpeted the army newspaper Al

The government daily Al Jumhouriyah advised Mr. Bush to commit suicide to get rid of his obsession with Iraq. Other news-papers hoped God would keep him alive for more punishment.

"The symbol of truth and honour (Saddam) has beaten all ses of Bush's aggressive plans. He inflicted on Bush, who was obsessed with occupation and power, a crushing, all-out defeat," said the ruling Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra.

(Continued on page 2)

Egypt minister warns of double standard over Iraq

TOKYO (Agencies) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Musa, whose country joined the I991 war to expel Iraq from Kuwait, expressed reservations Wednesday about the latest U.S.-led air

"We are aware ... that there is a point of view prevailing (throughout the Arab World) that there is a double standard in the treatment of many problems," he told a news conference on the second day of his four-day visit to Japan.

Arab states have criticised the United States, France and Britain for attacking Iraq to ensure compliance with U.N. resolutions but failing to enforce resolutions on Israel and the treatment of Bosnian Mushims.

The Cairo-based Arah League said Monday such double standards could "cause loss of confidence and trigger negative reactions in the Arab and Islamic

Mr. Musa said Israel had ignored a U.N. resolution censuring it for expelling 415 Palesti-nians to Lebanon last December.

Sunday to try to resolve the issue, told his Japanese counterpart Michio Watanabe that Israel's refusal to take the Palestinians back could endanger the whole Middle East peace process, Japanese officials said.

Mr. Musa urged the Iraqi gov-erament to abide by U.N. resolutions and called for a balanced approach to the crisis.

What is important for us .. and we would not cease calling for it, is to respect the sovereignty and integrity of Iraq," he said adding that violations of resolntions did not necessarily call for the use of force.

We hope that this use of force will come to an end as soon as

Iran's supreme spiritual leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei said the recent allied air attacks against Iraq were disgraceful crimes.

Iran remained neutral in the Gulf war, but it says the U.S.-led allies used the war as a pretext to increase their presence in the Gulf region and try to dominate

(Continued on page 2)

CCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A Jewish woman was found dead near Tel Aviv Wednesday and alongside her was a note in Arabic vowing to kill Israelis until Israel takes back bundreds of Palestinian expel-

Israeb soldiers also shot and wounded at least 12 Palestinians, including seven under the age of 15, when they clashed with stonethrowing demonstrators in the Gaza Strip Wednesday, international relief workers said

checking the report. Police said they were investi industrial area.

The sources quoted the note as saying: "We'll continue killing Jews until the expellees are

The note referred to the more than 400 Palestinians Israel expelled to Lebanon on Dec. 17 and accused of links to Islamic groups, including the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) which killed five Israeli soldiers

police investigating the killing of a 12-year-old Palestinian boy.

Arabs and military sources said. In Gaza's Nuscirat refugee

The army confirmed that a Palestinian was seriously hurt in the Nuseirat clash and taken by helicopter to an Israeli hospital, but did not give his age.

moderately injured at a gas station, officials said. The separate incidents came amid a sharp increase in unrest,

linked to efforts by extremists to undermine Middle East peace talks and Israel's tough response. The military command confirmed an Arab teenager was

PLO spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif described a move passed by a 39-20 vote in the 120member Knesset to lift the ban as a "correction to a wrong deci-

This was a reference to a 1986 amendment to an Israeli law that barred Israel from meeting with

Palestinian delegates, who are not members of the PLO at Israel's insistence, have said they will beycott peace talks within the U.S.-sponsored Mideast peace talks until Israel repatriates more than 400 Palestinians, who were expelled last month to a northern border area with Lebanon.

Mr. Abu Sharif said the Knes-

to Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres to meet with PLO

Clinton assumes office with call for 'American renewal' marks, the climax of a ceremony

swore an oath as the nation's 42nd president Wednesday with a call for a bold "season of American renewal." Tens of thousands gathered in Washington to witness the transfer of power to a new generation of leadership. "To renew America, we must meet challenges abroad as well as

at home," Mr. Clinton said. The speech echoed his long "There is no clear division today between what is foreign and what is domestic — the world economy, the world environ-ment, the world AIDS crisis, the world arms race affect us all," he

With a hand resting on a King James Bible given to him by his grandmother, Mr. Clinton pledged to "preserve, protect and defend the constitution."

William Jefferson Clinton is sworn in as the 42nd

president of the U.S. Wednesday by Supreme

WASHINGTON (AP) — William Jefferson Clinton solemnly

And by those words - attered by every incoming president since George Washington — the new Democratic chief executive assumed responsibility for the nation's economic woes, its awesome nuclear arsenal and the management of world trouble spots from Iraq to Bosnia to

"There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America," Mr. Clinton said in his inaugural re-

that blended pomp and poetry. His was the first Democratic administration in a dozen years. Mr. Clinton's emotions were

near the surface as his assumption of power drew close. A tear rolled down his cheek as be sat in a front-row pew at an early morning courch service and listened to a soulful rendition of "Holy Ground."

campaign for the White House, using the word "change" nine times. "The urgent question of our age is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy," he said.

Mr. Clinton added, "it is time to break the bad habit of expecting something for nothing, from our government or from each other. Let us take more responsibility, not only for ourselves and onr families, but for our communities and our country.

Close by was his wife, Hillary, daughter, Chelsea, and - in a visible display of the orderly transition of power, members of Congress, the Supreme Court and the outgoing and incoming adminis-

The Marine Band signalled the transition, playing "Hail to the Chief' one final time to the outgoing president, George Bush,

shortly before noon, and again to the new president a few minutes

Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist. At centre is

Hours before mounting the inaugural stand, Mr. Clinton de-clared himself prepared for the responsibilities ahead. Asked whether be felt ready, the 46year-old president-to-be said simply, "I do."

The ceremony began on time with a prayer by the Rev. Billy Graham. Mr. Bush bowed his

head. Mr. Clinton, standing a few metres away, did likewise. In his remarks, Mr. Clinton

began with a tribute to bis predecessor for bis "half century of service to America." A few moments later, he sig-nalled unmistakably his deter-

mination to change the country of the nation. We pledge that the era of

deadlock and drift is over" - a reference to the past dozen years of divided political power in Washington. "A new season of American renewal has begun.

"It will not be easy," he said. "It will require sacrifice. But it can be done and done fairly, not choosing sacrifice for its own sake, but for our own sake." The stylised turnover of the office began earlier when Mr.

(Continued on page 2)

PLO hails lifting of Israeli ban, urges U.S. to restart dialogue

Combined agency dispatches

THE PALESTINE LIBERA-TION Organisation (PLO) has welcomed a decision by the Israeli parliament to lift a ban on contacts with the PLO and called on the U.S. to resume a suspended dialogue with the orga-

sion" taken by former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's

the PLO, which Israel considers a "terror" group.

set vote was "a new, real and serious step towards establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the region." "We hope the move will pave

the way to set up an independent Palestinian state bying side by side with Israel," he added. Mr. Abu Sharif renewed a call

Sejaiyeh junction near Gaza city. I officials with a view to preparing

and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Such a p would ensure the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 on the basis of security for all

renounced terrorism and recognised Israel's right to exist. But the contacts were frozen 18 months later when Mr. Arafat

refused to condemn a May 30, 1989 commando raid mounted by the Palestine Liberation Front on an Israeli heach in which four

Mr. Ahu Sharif said: "There is no reason for the ties between the U.S. and the PLO to remain

standard in dealing with Middle East issues, especially on ending Israeli occupation of Arab and Palestinian lands.'

"It is an opportunity for Israelis and Palestinians to begin seriously negotiating the application of United Nations resolutions," Mr. Abu Sharif told Radio France International.

"It is also a chance for (U.S.) President (Bill) Clinton to back the principle that the international community should seriously enforce U.N. resolutions," he

contacts with the PLO was in-

attention from its Dec. 17 expulsion of Palestinians a top Arab

Assistant Secretary-General directed by the PLO.

'What was declared is a confirmation to a de facto situation but Israel announced it with a fanfare to divert the attention and concern (of the world) from the

"If Israel is serious and wants to talk peace it should accept all U.N. Security Council resolutions," he added.

Egypt welcomed the Knesser vote and said this will boost the chances for peace in the Middle

"Egypt considers this a positive step in the right direction." presidential advisor Osama Al Baz

legitimate representatives (PLO) will in the end serve the goal of

In Tunis, another senior PLO official said the legalisation step was "useless" unless Israel agreed to talk directly to the group and allow all the evictees

(Continued on page 2)

The minister, who visited Israel French blast at U.S. missile attack splits Gulf war coalition

United States of exceeding U.N. resolutions with a missile attack on Baghdad's suburbs.

Foreign Minister Roland Dumas told a cabinet meeting this was why France, which had taken part in other air raids in the past week, did not participate in Sunday's raid.

He said he hoped the inauguration of Bill Clinton as U.S. president would ease tension with

Mr. Dumas' statement appeared to he a farewell gesture of defiance to President George Bush, whose exercise of world leadership has sometimes made Paris bristle.

It was the most serious public split in the coalition that fought the Gulf war to expel occupying Iraci forces from Kuwait two

In Minsk, Belarus, Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev said Muscow was ready to mediate in the Gulf crisis with Iraq but insists Baghdad must obey the

caused the most serious split so world community's determina- made it clear the Kremlin stood far in the Guif war coalition tion to enforce U.N. resolutions, by the allied coalition.

Wednesday when it accused the and said Russia was ready to "I want Iraq to be a territorial-Wednesday when it accused the and said Russia was ready to "provide a go-between or mediation," if needed.

> very much urge the Iraqi leadership to take seriously this mes-

population of Iraq, which is evidently not the case."

ments," Mr. Kozyrev said. Despite remarks by a Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman on Tucsday that Moscow was concerned by the scale of allied

Asked whether Iraq had "got the message" after repeated allied bombing raids over his country, Mr. Kozyrev told Reu-"I very much hope so. And I

"Don't mistake it for a kind of international conspiracy against the territorial integrity or civilian

"What is at stake is that they have to decide to comply with all the international resolutions. We are ready to provide a go-between or mediation between them and the international community if they need someone, but clearly (this would be) not to avoid but to meet those require-

PARIS (Agencies) - France urged Iraq to take seriously the civilian casualties, Mr. Kozyrev

ly safe state bke all other states, Russia was in contact with the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait

and others in order to he sure that everything was being done to protect their security.

Arab allies have offered no support for the raids. Italy ex-

pressed concern Tuesday at the ilitary escalation. French government spokesman Louis Mermaz told reporters Mr. Dumas briefed the cabinet on "the reasons for France's refusal to participate in the military action against the Baghdad sub-

arbs, considering that it exceeded the Security Council resolution. Washington fired more than 40 sea-launched cruise missiles at a factory it said was used to make components for traq's nuclear weapons programme but which U.N. inspectors was no longer

military significant. The satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaine said Tuesday France

and Britain explicitly opposed (Continued on page 2)

Interviewed by Reuters, he attacks on Iraqi targets and by Patience running out on expulsions, U.N. envoy tells Israeli leaders

TEL AVIV (Agencies) U.N. envoy warned Israel Wednesday the Security Council had run out of patience over its refusal to allow the return to the occupied territories of more than 400 Palestinians expelled to

Lebanon. "The council feels that this matter has been delayed already enough and it cannot wait for any longer," Chinmaya Gharekhan said before an hour-long meeting Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Neither side commented on the outcome of the meeting, which followed an inconclusive session between Mr. Gharekhan and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. Another meeting with Mr. Rabin was planned for Thursday. The Security Council has de-

manded that the men expelled on

Dec. 17 and stranded in a tent

camp in South Lebanon, be re-

turned to their homes in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Israel refuses to permit them back hefore their nine month-totwo year-exile period is over, arguing that they incite violence. against Israeli forces in the occu-

pied territories. Mr. Peres, speaking after meeting with Mr. Gharekhan said Israel was delaying further steps, and asked for more patience. pending a supreme court ruling on the expulsions.

The seven-justice panel convened a second time Wednesday to weigh a challenge by civil rights activists against the expul-U.N. Secretary-General Bout-

ros Ghali has threatened further action if Israel refuses to obey Security Council Resolution 799, which demanded the return of the Palestinians. The Red Cross, which has tried to bring aid to the evictees, has

talked of grim living conditions.

Arab countries, noting the U.N.'s

use of force against Iraq, wast U.N. resolutions to be enforced everywhere. Mr. Gbarekhan's mission was the third by a U.N. envoy seeking Israeb compliance with the Security Council resolution. Mr. Rabin rejected both earlier requests.

Mr. Rabin's sweeping expul-

sions, the largest carried out by Israel in peacetime, also came under attack at the hearing in the high court on the legality of the

Human Rights lawyers, who had failed to block Mr. Rabin in court in the midst of the expulsions, said court approval of the action would clear the way for mass expulsion of Palestinians the "transfer" long advocated by far-right Israelis.

The legal adviser of the state. in great naivety, has spoken out about what many Israelis are thinking or dreaming about, which is a possibility of transfer,' lawyer Leah Tsemel told the Attorney General Yosef Har-

ish said at Sunday's first day of

the hearing the evictees belonged

to organisations hostile to Israel.

He then said all two million Palestinians under Israeli occupation belonged to hostile groups. Mr. Rabin, who ordered the expulsions in reprisal for the kill-

ing of five soldiers, had emphasised that none was charged with (Continued on page 2)

Israeli found

killed

lees, police sources said.

The Israeli army said it was gating possible political and cri-minal motives for the killing of the woman in her 30s whose body was found in the suburban Holon

brought back."

last month. In the occupied Gaza Strip, a Jewish settler surrendered to

.The boy was shot dead Tuesday when an Israeli civilian motorist opened fire on demonstrators who stoned his car,

camp, troops opened fire to disperse Palestinian stone-throwers, seriously wounding a 10-year-old boy in the chest, Arab reporters said.

In the West Bank town of Beit Sahour, on Tuesday an Israeli guard was shot in the face and

killed in Gaza, saying the gunfire came from an Israeli car or bus

that was pelted with stones at the

a "summit meeting" between PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat

states in the region, including Israel," be added.

A U.S.-PLO dialogue was launched in 1988 after Mr. Arafat

guerrillas were wounded.

frozen.' He said he hoped the new U.S. administration "will use a single

The Israeli move legalising

tended to divert the world's

League official said. Adnan Omran said there was nothing new in the Israeli stand since it was widely known that the Palestinian delegation to the peace talks with Israel was always

real tragedy ... of the Palestinian expellees who are living in the unknown," Mr. Omran told re-

told reporters. "Widening the scope of the dialogue between Israel and the Palestinian people and their

peace," be added. nome.

become inappropriate."

U.N. seen unlikely to meet U.S. deadline on Somalia command

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies)

— A U.N. spokesman has said

Mr. Sills emphasised Tue the United Nations would take control of Somalia peacekeeping forces only gradually, making it increasingly unlikely the world body can meet the U.S. deadline

The comments by spokesman Joe Sills echoed reservations about the target date voiced by the U.N. chief's top envoy to Somaha, Ismai Kittani of Iraq. Mr. Sittani said Monday that the decision on transferring control is up to the Security Council, not

The first 850 U.S. Marines began heading home Tuesday, to be replaced by an Australian force, and eventually many of the 25 000 American troops are to leave gradually as security im-

The U.S. spokesman in Mogadishn. Marine Colonel Fred Peck, said Monday that Washington was preparing to transfer military control of Somalia to a U.N. command as early as Feb.

Washington appeared to be trying to prod the United Nations into moving faster by announcing it is ready to make the transfer. But in New York, Mr. Kittani disputed the likelihood of the world body assuming control that quickly, and said: "It's not up to-Col. Peck; it's being discussed

Mr. Kittani said that when U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali determines there is a secure environment for aid distribution throughout Somalia, the Security Council must adopt a new resolution redefining the mission. So far, he noted, council members are not even circulating draft

WASHINGTON (AP) --- 'Iran

continues to be a major abuser of

human rights, and there was no

evidence of significant improve-ment in 1992," the U.S. State

Department annual human rights report concluded Tuesday.

cinded summary executions;

widespread torture; repression of

the freedoms of speech, press, and association; arbitrary deten-

tions; lack of fair trials; repres-sion of the Baha'i religious com-

munity, and severe restrictions on

by a political elite composed of

Shi ite Muslim clerics and of lay-

men allied with these clerics,

attempts to impose its views of

political and socio-religious

orthodoxy," the report said, giv-

ing citizens little control over

"The government's hold on

nower continues to be reinforced

through arrests, summary trials

and executions, and other forms

of intimidation implemented by

an extensive internal security sys-

The Iranian government goes

to great lengths to conceal its

human rights abuses, the report

said. "Domestic elements that

might monitor and report on the

government's practices are ruth-

atedly indicated in public state-

ments that it equates active poli-

tical opposition to Iran's Islamic

continues to carry out political

assassinations of its opponents

residing abroad," the report said.
It said the French govern-

ment's investigation into the

assassination in August 1991 of

former Prime Minister Shahpour

Bakhtiar and his assistant re-

suited in warrants for the arrest of

two Iranian government officials.

German authorities were also

investigating the killings in

September 1992 of four Iranian

Kurdish dissidents in Berlin and a

"In addition, the government

revolution with terrorism."

The government has repe-

lessly suppressed."

their political rights.

"The government, dominated

The report said abuses in-

No improvement in human

rights in Iran - U.S. report

Mr. Sills emphasised Tuesday that the transfer would be phased and gradual.

"This won't be a sort of line drawn, and up until this precise point it's all done by the unified task force and after this precise point in time it's all done by" the new U.N. command, he said.

"It's a steady process, and it will be turned over as a process," Mr. Sills said.

U.N. officials said no timetable has been set for the transfer in talks between U.N. and U.S.

Up to 20,000 U.N. peacekeepers are eventually expected to take over from the U.S.-led force

A substantial contingent of U.S. logistics troops and staff personnel and a Marine amplibious assault force off the coast would remain after the United Nations takes over.

More than 11,000 coalition troops from 20 other countries are operating in Somalia as part of Operation Restore Hope. The nighttime wounding in

Mogadishu of another U.S soldier reminded the more than 500 Marines departing for home Wednesday of the dangers of this chaotic land they sought to

The return home of the Marines is likely to be the last major withdrawal of U.S. forces from Somalia until the United Nations acts to take over military control from the United States,

The Marine wounded Tuesday night, Warrant Officer Gus Axelson, was shot and wounded in the right shoulder while driving to the former U.S. embassy.

prominent member of the Baha'i

community, Bahman Samandari,

was summarily executed in March

1992, the first such execution of a

Iran continued persecution of

the Baha'i religion, the report said, Baha'is continued to face arbitrary arrest, confiscation of

homes, loss of jobs and deten-

tion. As of August 1992, there were nearly 20 Baha'is in prison.

reports again in 1992 of unofficial

and spontaneous demonstrations

against the government, many of

These demonstrations were

them centering of the deteriorating

suppressed by government forces, and official Iranian

sources reported that at least

eight persons were executed for

their involvement in them; the

actual number executed is

thought to be much higher," it

There are regular elections

Bnt all candidates must be approved by the Council of Guar-

the council's vaguely described political and religious criteria

may run. In practice, only sup-porters of the theocratic state

Iran insists it should be judged according to "Islamic," rather than Western, buman rights prin-

The report said that discrimina-

tion women traditionally have faced in Iranian society has in-

creased since the revolution.

Ultraconservative dress, entirely

hiding the hair and all of the body

except the face and hands, is a

requirement for all women.

Women have been harassed, de-

tained, or physically attacked if

they appeared in public in clo-

thing that official or self-

appointed guardians of public

morality deemed immodest. It said that there was evidence

in 1992 of continuing resistance by women to the authority of the

special evolutionary guards to impose a dress code.

ns, "and only those meeting

The report said there were

Baha'i since 1988, it said.

The bullet shattered his shoulder blade. He was taken to a edish hospital in Mogadisha and was up and walking around Wednesday, military spokesmen

He is the fourth Marine casualty since U.S. forces arrived in Somalia Dec. 9 to provide security for relief workers. One Marine has been killed and three wounded.

Colonel Peck said the Third Battalion, Ninth Marine Regiment, probably will be the only unit to leave Somalia until the U.N. Security Council adopts a new resolution necessary for the

U.N. officials say no timetable has been set for a change of

The Marines sent home 556 troops Tuesday and another 560
Wednesday, reducing Marine
strength in Somalia to fewer than
9,000.

Canadians in Belet-Uen

Canadian troops have pur gunmen off the streets of the central Somelia town of Belet-Uen but simmering clan fends could erupt if they leave, aid workers say.

The 900 soldiers who patrol Belet-Uen on foot and in white armoured cars do not wear helmets or flak jackets and have hardly fired a shot since they arrived on Dec. 27.

The area is fairly secure, Lientenant-Colonel Carol-Mathieu told reporters Monday. "No-one is walking around town with weapons or moving in vehicles mounted with weapons."

WASHINGTON (Agencies) ---

The U.S. State Department has blamed Saddam Hussein's gov-

ernment for torture, political ex-ecution and the slaughter of

thousands of "innocents" in Iraq.

"The Iraqi regime's abysmal record on human rights continued

without improvement in 1992,

the department said in an annual

report on global human rights conditions. "Systematic viola-tions of human rights in virtually

These violations include mass

executions of political opponents

of the Saddam government and

widespread and routinely per-

formed torutre by security ser-

vices, even though torture is for-bidden by the Iraqi constitution.

"Techniques employed by

these services reportedly include

electric shocks administered to

the genitals and other sensitive

areas, beatings, burnings with hot

irons, suspension from ceiling

There were documented cases

of mutilation, including castra-

tion and the removal of eyes,

sanctioned the rape of young women in order to blackmail

them into becoming informants,

Saying that political power in

Iraq is concentrated "in a repres-

sive one-party apparatus under the domination of Saddam Hus-

sein," the report said the Iraqi

government had committed

"flagrant violations" of human rights against Shiite Muslians in the south and Kurda in the north.

In the south, the report said.

military operations against Shiites

may have killed thousands of

innocents, including children."

by helicopter gunships that flew over the marshes of southern Iraq

and attacked the civilian popula-

tion there, the report said.

The slaughter was carried out

Iraqi authorities sometimes

according to the report.

Department said.

the report said.

all categories continued."

Arafat: West seeks to split Iraa

PARIS (R) - Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat accused the Western alliance Tuesday of trying to use its latest military strikes against Iraq to partition the country.

He also accused the West of a double standard in its desire to bring Arabs to the negotiating table with Israel on the one hand and its aggression towards the Arabs of Iraq on the other.

"This is in fact an attempt to divide up Iraql territory," told French television in an interview. "You can't ask to make peace with Israel and at the same time continue with aggression against an Arab country under embargo for two years," he added. The air strikes, led by the United States with British and

French support, have concentrated mostly on two air exclusion zones in the north and south of

Iraq. Mr. Arafat's interview was broadcast as several countries, notably Italy and Russia, voiced concern that the resumption of military action against Iraq might be disproportionate.

The attacks ... constitute : violation of the sovereignty of this country and its people." Asked where this left the Middle East peace process, in which the PLO is playing only an in-direct role, Mr. Arafat said:

"It is impossible to continue negotiating while crimes are committed by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

He was referring to the expul sion of more than 400 Palesti-

U.S. says Iraq guilty of torture, political murder

In addition, as many as 18,000 people may have disappeared" while in the custody of Iraqi authorities, the report said. The report said arbitrary arrest, detention and exile are

routinely practiced to beighten the general climate of fear. Freedom of expression and assembly are non-existent, the

Algeria censured

The human rights situation in Algeria "deteriorated severely in 1992 in the wake of cancellaand the declaration of a state of emergency, the report said.

The report said the military action which reversed the parliamentary victory of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) "have frustrated an electoral process that for the first time could have resulted in a democratic change of government."

fans, dripping acid on the skin, rape, threatening rape of rela-tives, breaking of limbs and de-nial of food and water," the State Since the action and proclamation of a state of emergency, "the security forces resorted on occasion to excessively harsh treat-ment of prisoners and detainees. This has included mental and physical harassment and, in isolated cases, torture, the report

> As of late December, four detention camps remained open, with around 1,000 people still detained from an original number of at least 9,000 for their part in protests against the cancellation of elections which included assasations and terrorist bombings.

> "Although a few of the detainees were reportedly involved in criminal activity when seized, the majority were arrested exclusively for participating in demonstrations or expressing their views," the report said.

> The report said the government has severely restricted the freedom of the press, interfered arbitrarily with privacy, and restricted freedoms of assembly, religion, and women's rights.

Clinton assumes presidency

(Continued from page 1)

Bush graciously greeted the Clin-tons, Vice-President-elect Al executive orders. They would Gore and his family at the White carry out some of Mr. Clinton's House. "Good luck to you," said Mr. Bush, reaching out to shake the hands of his guests.

Mr. Bush, the fifth living former-president, arranged to be in Houston before the sun set on Bill Clinton's Washington.

By then, Mr. Clinton and his

wife, Hillary, would have been donning formal clothes to join the celebrating Democrats at 11 inau-gural balls, cheering their return to power after a 12-year drought. First was the parade, traditional, fun-filled, note, y and quirky ---witnessed by the Clintons and daughter, Chelsea, from an enclosed reviewing stand in front of their new home on Pennsylvania

Avenue. The marching was to go on for hours, with participants from every state, including the high school band from a place called Hope, Arkansas, Mr. Cimton was born there 46 years ago. Before the day is over, the new president was expected to start outting his own stamp on the.

campaign promises and reverse the policies of 12 years of Republican rule that viewed active government as a costly obstacle to free enterprise. One order will put into effect

Mr. Clinton's new ethical standards for his appointees. Another will create a national economic council, a step in fulfillment of Mr. Clinton's promise to put the country's economic problems at the forefront.

On Friday he is expected to rescind Mr. Bush's restriction on abortion counselling at federal

Mr. Clinton believes --- "pas sionately," he likes to say -He spelled that out in an address to governors:

"When the same values that are fundamental to the American character are fundamental to governing - values like opportunity and responsibility, work and family and community --- govern-ment seems to work pretty well."

Egypt warns of double standard

Ayatollah Khamenei said Iran opposed the rule of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein "but cannot remain indifferent toward the fate of the Iraqi Muslim people," Iran's official Islamic Republic

News Agency (IRNA) reported. The agency quoted Ayotallah Khamenci as adding that the Un-ited States and its allies "entered a country under an illusory pretext and subjected it to severe

He was speaking during a meeting with Nabih Berri, the visiting speaker of Lebanon's of parliament, IRNA said. Ayatollah Khamenci also criti-

cised the allies for their failure to resort to force against Israel, or the Serbs in former Yugoslavia, for their flouring of U.N. resolu-

In a reference to the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, he said: "The Muslim nations cannot overlook the occupation of Lebanese villages and territory as well as constant aggression of the Zionist regime against the Islamic country's airspace." He also criticised the failure of

the allies to force Israel to abide by Security Council resolutions demanding the return of the ex-

U.S.-led allies and Iraq, a senior Fro official said in Manama

"The Bahrain government is boocful of an end to escalations of hostility in the Gulf to help end suffering of the Iraqi people," the

Bahrain was part of the multinational alliance that drove Iraqi forces from Kuwait in February 1991 but was not involved in the latest military activity.
Four Damascus-based Palesti-

nian factions also condemned the U.S.-led attacks on Iraq and appealed to Arab governmen eak the siege imposed on the Iraqi people.

A fifth Palestinian group, the Popular Front for the Liberation

of Palestine-General Command called the United Nations "a tool of war and aggression" controlled by the United States. The four factions issued a state

ment saying the allied attacks on

Iraq in the past week were mali-cious and hostile since they did not rely on U.N. Security Council "The attack on Iraq has dis-

puted America's allegations about its desire for peace in the Middle East," the statement added. Signing the statement were the Popular Front for the Liberation

elled Palestinians.

Of Palestine, the Democratic
Bahrain hopes for a halt to Front for the Liberation of Palesincreasing hostility between the time, the Palestine Liberation

U.N. envoy warns Israel

(Continued from page 1)

Avigdor Feldman, another human rights lawyer, told the court freezing South Lebanon, the Palestinians in the Occupied Palestinians hoped for a new U.S. West Bank and Gaza Strip now policy but said they had no assurfeared summary expulsions: ances that Mr. Clinton would "Everyone there when a car pulls provide one. up says to himself, have they come to expel me?"

However, the evictees' lawyers had said before the hearing they had little hope the court would rule against the policy advocated by both the government and

Mr. Feldman said if the court these things right...

"He should work quickly for "He should work quickly for decision, which was not expected for at least two days, approved the expulsions it would endorse collective punishment.

Initial overwhelming support for Mr. Rabin could be cracking. The fourth in a series of petitions appeared in an Israeli newspaper Wednesday, bringing to 3,000 the number of Israelis who wanted their opposition to the expulsions

In Marj Al Zohour, Lebanon, the expelled Palestiniaus appealed to President-elect Bill Clinton on manguration day to abandon "the double standards" of the Bush administration and push for their immediate return. On their 34th day stranded in a

"The United States bas lost its credibility in the world. It is relying on double standards in international affairs," Abdul Aziz Al Rantisi, the leader of the evictees, said in an appeal to Mr. Clinton

"President Clinton should set the return of the evictors in compliance with Resolution 799," he

"Until now Clinton only offered to follow the same policies as his predecessor... we don't know whether when he gets to the White House he will have a biased or independent policy," he

Dr. Aziz Dwaik, an evictee spokesman, said they looked to Mr. Clinton with hope that he would end Israeli stalling over Resolution 799 and deal with Arabs and the Jewish state on the

I Iraq gloats over Bush departure (Continued from page 1)

Iraq's parliament, expressed his the rubble of a machine tools country's "sincere desire to estab-factory destroyed by U.S. creise under Bill Clinton."

Clinton would take positions weapons program different from those of Bush "whose policy caused the laun- spare parts for cars, tractors and ching of an evil aggression against Baghdad's baby snilk factory, itan independence and peace-self destroyed by a missile in the loving people."

The Iraqi News Agency accused Mr. Bush of "ugly crimes."

We don't know if Clinton will be better ---- he will have to prove were Mr. Bush's "last, poisoned it to us," said a worker cleaning drops of hatred."

Bush ended his ominous term

Also, the United States already tools for private industry. hening its position in the

American officials said the air-Mediterranean moving into strik-ing range of Iraq. The carrier USS Kitty Hawk already is in the Nations.

armed U.N. peacekeepers to reinforce 353 observers monitoring the demilitarised zone along the Iraq-Kuwait border.

rying weapons inspectors and other staff into Baghdad. Mr. Bush for helping drive Iraqi France's U.N. ambassador said in New York the crisis was over. There were no events planned. "Thank you, Mr. President,

There were no events planned. Thank you, Mr. President, in Baghdad to mark the sir, for all you did to liberate our changeover at the White House, country and rescue us from the Many Iraqis went about their claws of a crazy aggressor," the have occupied them since U.N. rial. invasion of Knwait — skyrocket-ing prices and food shortages. of our history books... Bush has On the southern outskirts of become an immortal leader."

Saadi Mahdi Saleh, speaker of Baghdad, workers dag through

ish constructive relations with missiles on Sunday.
the new U.S. administration Washington said the plants. European-supplied machin

Then he said that he hoped Mr. could be used in Iraq's nuclear Iraq says the factory made

Gulf war and due to restart pro-

away chanks of concrete and The cursed criminal George tangled metal on Tuesday.
sh ended his ominous term The government ordered the today and departed for history's reconstruction of the factory that trash heap with his hands stained was seriously damaged in an with the blood of people aspiring attack Sunday by cruise missies to freedom," the agency commented.

It was uncertain how long Mr.

The United States said the factories are the said the said the factories are the said t

It was uncertain how long Mr. The United States said the fac-Cimton would remain free from tory at Zaafaraniych, 13 this Iraqi rhetoric since he has kilometres south of Baghdad, was backed Mr. Bush's handling of an important part of Iraq's machine dispute and urged Baghdad to lear programme Iraq insisted that adhere to U.N. resolutions.

U.S. troops dispatched to
Knwait deployed their first units
near the border with Iraq on
Wednesday. The American
troops said they expected no encounters with Iraq forces.
American officials said the stary). The attack on the factory

story). The Kuwaiti press Wednesday craft carrier USS John F. Ken-urged continued pressure on nedy was in the Enstern Haq, saying criticism of Western attacks was misplaced in view of Baghdad's defiance of the United

Gulf.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali, meanwhile, asked the Security Conncil to send 3,650 kuwait's sovereignty amounts to kuwait's sovereignty amounts to

"The Iraqi transgressions cer-The United Nations said it tainly call for stronger action would take up an Iraqi offer to against Iraq than has been taken allow resumption of flights car-hitherto," said the Times.

day with the same concerns that Al Seyassah daily said in an editosanctions were imposed after the The Arab Times said Mr. Bush . .

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French blast splits coalition

(Continued from page 1) day, not just in Baghdad, France

Without revealing its sources, said.
the weekly said Washington indifferent targets around Iraq Sun- public.

U.S. plans to attack Iraq at the and Britain declined, calling the proposal "disproportionate," it

itially proposed a joint raid on 12 behind Washington, at least in

PLO hails lifting of Israeli ban

not followed by an official diament and the PLO."

pulsion order and allowing the Party. (expelles) back home," he added. Hanan Ashrawi, spokeswoman for the Palestinian delegation to the peace talks, said the Israeli decision would "go a long way toward creating a better under-standing of the PLO ... and improving chances for peace."

fly to Tunis to meet with Mr. Arafat to ask him for a concilia-This is a very serious step we took, and I hope he (Arafat) will The decision could help israel do something in return to main- in its effort to stem the rising

Nathan told Israel radio.

tain the momentum," Mr. infinence of Muslim fun-There have been growing calls lands who oppose the peace talksby Israeli liberals to open direct as a sellout.

PLO Executive Committee negotiations with the PLO in member Yasser Abed Rabbo told order to strengthen Palestinian moderates who support the peace This step will be useless if it is talks. A recent survey showed that

logue between the Israeli govern- nearly half of Israeli legislators favour direct talks with the PLO, Israel must also "show its good including two-thirds of the lawintentions by cancelling the ex-makers from Mr. Rabin's Labour However, Mr. Rabin remains

stannehly opposed to the idea arguing that such contacts would force Israel to deal immediately with Palestinian demands for establishing an independent

The Knesset vote came after Israeli peace activist Abie
Nathan said he was planning to four hours of debate in which the right-wing opposition tried unsuc-cessfully to water down the gov-erament bill with dozens of

damentalists in the occupied

es, Paris (AF)

other Flights (Terminal 2)

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	News in Hebrew
29-30	Uncle Back
	The Human Factor
27-03	News in English
22:23	Movie of the week: "Prison Stones"
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CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swellich Tel. 880740 Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785.
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590. Church of the Assumptation Tel. 637440.
De la Saille Church Tcl. 661757 Terrassanta Church Tcl: 622366

Church of the Annuaciation Tel. Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 625543. on Catholic Church Tel. Armen 771331. nise Orthodox Church Tel. St. Ephrain Church Tel. 771751. ical Latheren Church Tel: Evangel 81 1295. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 823824 and 654932.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

HOSPITALS AMMAN: Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32 Khalidi Materuity, J. Amn.... 64281/6 Akileh Materuity, J. Amn.... 642441/2 Jabal Assusan Materuity 642362 Malkas, J. Antonno Palentine, Shmeisani Shmeisani Hospital 664171/4 Al-Mussher Hospital The Islamic, Abdali ... Al-Ahli, Abdali '... Italian, Al-Muhajreen ... Al-Bushir, J. Ashrafich Aray, Marka ... Queen Alia Mandal 667227/9 666127/37 777101/4 . 775111/26 a Alia Hospital

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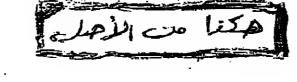
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Iraqi dinar recovers, but demand is low

and counterfeits.

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Iraqi dinar is slowly bouncing back to the levels is the Jordanian market prior to the latest flare-up between Baghdad and the U.S.-led coalition, but demand for the embattled currency has almost dried up, according to traders in the local

The Iraqi dinar, officially valued at \$3.10, was being traded at 31 fils for "original" notes and 22 fils for "dented" notes at the close of business Tuesday, they

This compares with an all-time low of 26 fils and 16 fils respectively on Sanday, at the height of allied attacks on Iraq and high uncertainty over the fate of the government of Saddam Hussein in Baghdad.

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However, the currency con-tinues to be traded at hetween three and four cents in Baghdad, where it is a crime, punishable under law, to distinguish between the "original" and "dented" banknotes, travellers said.

"Originals" mean old notes printed before the eruption of the Gulf crisis with the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990; those printed by the Iraqi government since then — the bulk of them on crude presses and photocopiers - are of bad quality and hence

"The allied air strikes on Iraq plunged the dinar to a record low last week," said a prominent dealer in Amman. "Apparently the conflict appeared more serious than ever, what with the perception that (U.S. President George) Bush could be trying to ensure that Saddam does not remain in power when he (Bush) himself would not be, in a few days' time."

The dinar "is slowly recovering now," said the dealer. But, be added, the demand for the currency "is limited to travellers to

Most of the Iraqi dinars chang-ing hands now in Jordan are the "dented" notes, banks, as well as private dealers, said.

There is only a limited quanti-ty of the originals available in Jordan these days after billions have been shipped to the Gulf states in the past two years," said one moneychanger

He explained that the old Iraqi banknotes had a high speculative attraction among Gulf investors, Kuwaitis prominent among them, since its exchange value is highly fluctuative and dependent on the ups and downs in the lingering

"They don't want the dented ones, and there is no market for such notes in the Gulf." said the

Another, and perhaps more significant reason behind the .high demand for the "originals" in the Gulf market was a drive by Saudi Arabia and Knwait to hoard the old Iraqi banknotes with a view to enhancing the circulation of the "dented" notes

At the same time, they could also flood the market with the "originals" at any given point and thus pull the rug from under the feet of Iraqi efforts to stabilise their currency, experts said.

"If the Gulf states could spend tens of billions of dollars to pay for the liberation of Kuwait, they could also very well spend a little more to undermine the Iraqi economy," said a senior official at a commercial bank which operates exchange houses.

"It is not a dead investment either," be said. "The hoarders could easily bring back the booty into the market once their main political objective is achieved — the ouster of Saddam

The Iraqi government has repeatedly accused Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, including Iran, as well as the United States, of printing counterfeit Iraqi dinars and circulating them inside Iraq in a bid to undermine the

Iraqi economy.

But the existence of the bad quality "dented" notes, which

Baghdad printed in a frantic bid to pay government salaries and keep the civil servants satisfied after the Gulf war in 1991, has weakened the argument.

Several hundred million Iraqi dinars were printed in Britain and ready for shipment to Baghdad at the time of the invasion of Kuwait. But the British government has repeatedly rejected Iraqi requests for the currency to be hipped, saying such action would be in violation of the international sanctions imposed against Iraq.

The "original" Iraqi dinars were a favourite with Kuwaiti speculators until two months ago, with millions of dinars changing hands every day. The flirting came to an end with a ruling by the Central Bank of Kuwait (CBK) to ban trading in Iraqi dinars in the emirate.

The main buyers of Iraqi dinars were moneychangers in Dubai, who used to forward the currency to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. After the CBK ruling, they are no longer buying the currency, Amman moneychangers said.

The Iraqi dinar used to fetch up to 700 fils in the Jordanian market in the early 1980s, at the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war. By the time the war ended in August 1988, the currency had plummeted to around 250 fils. Immediately prior to the Iraqi

ESCWA holds seminar

1990, the Iraqi currency was being traded at around 190 fils in Jordan, the only country where the dinar could be freely ex-

· The dramatic fluctuations in the exchange value of the dinar are blamed by the Iraqi govern-ment for the soaring cost of living

A concerted government cam-paign, launched in September last year to tighten the situation, was successful only in the short-term, Iraci businessmen said. There are too many people

who make money out of playing with the dinar and it is highly difficult for anyone to put any controls on them," said an Iraqi essmen based in Jordan.

According to the businessman and other Iraqi sources, the actions adopted by the government included detention of moneychangers after raids on their premises, seizure of currency, and stricter inspection at border posts to check currency smug-

ging.
"It was like closing the stable after the horse had bolted," said the Iraqi businessman in Amman. "Billions of Iraqi dinars already flowed out of the country and the anthorities could only check the smuggling of a few million with their new measures."

Palestinian group to visit Clinton team — Husseini

AMMAN (Petra) - Palestinian-Americans are planning for a visit by a Palestinian delegation to Washington for talks with President Bill Clinton's administration over obstacles in the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations, according to a senior Palestinian official in Amman Wednesday.

Faisal al Husseini, head of the steering committee for the Palestinain delegation to the peace talks, said Palestinians want to discuss Israeli-created impediments to the negotiations. Speaking in Amman before hisdeparture for Tunis, Mr. Husseini said the Palestinian delegation is determined not to return to the negotiating table unless U.N. Security Council Resolu-

mediate return of the 413 exiled Palestinians, is implemented. Mr. Husseini said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) wants to maintain contacts with

tion 799, which calls for the im-



all concerned parties in order to remove obstacles to the peace process, adding that he believes Mr. Clinton's Middle East policy differs little from his predeces-

meet new U.S. administration before returning to Jerusalem.

officials in Washington to convey their views regarding the peace talks, and tree the U.S. to force Israel into implementing U.N. resolutions.

Contacts with the new U.S. administration are important at this stage, in view of Israel's escalation of repressive measures in the occupied territories, Mr. Husseini said.

Mr. Husseini said the intifada was bound to escalate unless Israel complies with the U.N. resolutions.

Referring to the interim selfgovernment arrangements, Mr. Husseini said special provisions for recruiting and training a police force are underway in coordination with a number of Arab and other nations.

Mr. Husseini, plans to meet with Palestine President Yasser Arafat to discuss new develop-He said a Palestinian group will ments in the Palestinian arena



Rare Jordanian and Palestinian dresses from Widad Ka'war's collection were displayed around the world over six years

by scenes of an Arah souq.

specific composition.

Italians to deliver goods to needy

AMMAN (J.T.) — A plane-load of food, medical supplies and clothing, a gift from the Italian people to Jordan, is due to arrive

Amman Thursday.
The shipment will be delivered by the head of an Italian peace. group. Mr. Ernesto Oliviero. who has previously embarked on similar missions to the Kingdom and was awarded the Jordanian Al Kawkab Medal of the First

Order by His Majesty King Hus-sein in recognition of his humanitarian efforts.

Mr. Oliviero started his humaniterian trips to Jordan following the Gulf war in an effort to ease the difficulties of the needy.

Italian ambassador to Jordan Romualdo Bettini will host a reception on Thursday to honour Mr. Oliviero

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

King receives greetings

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the occasion of the Al Israa Wal Mi'raj, His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday received cables of good vishes from various heads of public and private organisations. Cables came from the prime minister, speakers of Parliament, and tribal leaders. A cable of good wishes also came from Palestine President Yasser Arafat

Sheikh Issa greets Abdul Salam Majail

MANAMA, Bahrain (Petra) — The emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa Een Salman, received Monday the head of the Jordanian delegation to the Middle East peace talks, Abdul Salam Al Majali. The Qatari News Agency said the meeting reviewed the latest developments in the Arab arena and Jordanian-Bahraini relations. Dr. Majali is currently in Bahrain to attend a meeting by the Board of Trustees of the Gulf University.

JNMB announces lecture series

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian National Medical Board (INMB) announced Wednesday it will organise a series of lectures on medical issues beginning Jan. 27. The lectures, which will last two weeks at Al Bashir Hospital in Amman, will be attended by doctors sitting for the board examination.

JEA donates JD 4,000 to help iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Engineers Association (JEA) Wednesday announced it was contributing JD 3,000 towards the reconstruction of the Iraqi engineering industrial plant which was rided by U.S. planes last Sunday. (JEA) President Husni Abu Obcida said JEA will contribute another JD 1,000 towards pation-wide fund-raising campaign to support Iraqi children. Mr. Abu Gheida urged Jordanian public and private institutions to extend all possible belp to the Iraqi people during these difficult

Schools to issue road safety tips

AMMAN (J.T.) — When schools re-open Saturday students will receive road safety booklets published by the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan (RACJ). More than 50,000 illustrated booklets will be distributed to government and private schools in the Creater Amman area in a campaign to educate children on street

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and be daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed fme and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- w Exhibition entitled "Latin American Countries in France" at the French Cultural Centre.
- F Exhibition entitled "Modernist Still Life Photographed" at the American Centre.

FIELD TRIP

77 Field trip on Friday by the Friends of Archaeology to Al-Quwaismeh and Qast Al Nweijis in the Amman area. Departure will be at 9 a.m. in private cars from the Amra Hotel parking lot.

FILMS

☆ French-German film evening at the French Cultural Centre at 8 p.m., held to mark the 30th anniversary of the friendship treaty between France and Germany. The following films will be shown in the evening: A documentary on the development of French-German relations and a feature film entitled "Jules et Rim" a French-German coproduction.

☆ Chat Estwood's film "Pale Rider" at the American Centre, 5 p.m. (II:30 min, rated R).

Salti resigns as AUB deputy president

BEIRUT (AP) - The deputy president of the American Uni versity of Beirut (AUB), Jordanian Ibrahim Salti, has resigned, the university said Wednesday, a a financial scandal rocked the most prestigious college in the Middle Fast

An AUB statement released Wednesday said President Fredric P. Herter, who is based in New York, accepted the resignation of Dr. Salti.

Mr. Herter, who met recently with Dr. Salti and other AUB faculty members in Damascus, appointed economics professor Samir Makdissi as acting deputy president until new elections for UB trustees are held in March.

Dr. Makdissi, a former economy minister in the Lebanese government, will take his new AUB post Feb. 1. Dr. Salti will return to serve at the AUB medical faculty, the statement

. Mr. Herter spoke of a "discretionary fund external to the university from which selected faculty members received financial

AUB sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the "slush fund" was used by promin-cut physician Najib Abu Haidar, allegedly with Dr. Salti's know-ledge.
Dr. Abu Haidar, who raised

the money in the university's name from friends and wealthy relatives, distributed it to selected faculty members allegedly with Salti's knowledge but neither of the two men consulted with Herter or the board of trustees about the fund or the choice of reci-

Dr. Abu Haidar said the funds were given to needy medical faculty members hard-hit by the collapse of the Lebanese pound towards the end of Lebanon's 1975-1990 civil war.

secret fund was revealed, other faculty members were angered," Mr. Abu Haidar, said, adding that the extra payments were designed to keep recipients at AUB at a time when the universi-ty was under almost daily shell

The New York-chartered university has for generations edu-cated the Arab World's elite, producing three presidents, 10 prime ministers and more than 100 cabinet ministers and ambassadors.

Also among its alumni are Palestinian leaders such as George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Pales-

Many of the 80 red-proofed stone buildings around the rambling 73-acre campus of tree-lined gardens and terraces overlooking the Mediterranean were hit by shell fire during the civil war.

The university, the first to introduce American education to the Middle East, was founded in 1866 as the Syrian Protestant College by Daniel Bliss, a ver-mont missionary. The name was changed in 1920.

Bliss' grandson, AUB Presi-

on transport system AMMAN (J.T.) - The United tries.

Nations Economic and Social (ESCWA) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and hold an expert group meeting on beadquarters in Amman.

tries attending this meeting will be familiarised with legal and commercial aspects of multimodal transport, enabling them to introduce the system in their

Multimodal transport based on modern technology, especially containerisation, has been estabveloped countries and is now UNCTAD will direct the workspreading to developing coun-

administrative reforms AMMAN (J.T.) — The Institute The first stage entailed re-of Public Administration (IPA) search and surveys to identify said Wednesday the government problem areas, and the second has embarked on the second

IPA reports 2nd stage of

Abu Bakar said the programme, practical stage upon completion started last year with \$750,000 in within four months. routine work and increasing coordination among government offices, as mandated by Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker.

stage of its public administration

stage involves practical application of improved procedures, said reform programme.

Dr. Abu Bakar. The government will assess the results of this

financing plus experts and equip-ment from the United Nations Dr. Abu Bakar said, government Development Programme departments were grouped into (UNDP), aims at simplifying four categories: finance and economy; transport, public works and communications; energy and agriculture; and social services and health.

Jordan, Tunisia to discuss cartography

AMMAN (Petra) — A Tunisian-Jordanian technical committee will open meetings in Amman on Jan. 24 to discuss joint production of maps and aerial photography programmes. The talks will be chaired by Dr. Okla Duheimat, director general of the Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre, who said the two sides will discuss promoting the joint committee's work and follow up on previous discussions. The four-day meeting, he added, aims at further bolstering cooperation in training personnel and the exchange of expertise and the establishment of a joint company to operate regionally, and implement remote-sensing as well as other techniques in the exploration of water resources and the preparation of maps.



This cost-saving transport sys-Commission for Western Asia tem could help promote developing countries external trade.

Representatives of private and Development (UNCTAD will public transport sectors from Jorhold an expert group meeting on dan, Yemen, Syria, Lebanon, training in multimodal transport Qatar, Sandi Arabia and Egypt on Jan. 23 and 24 at ESCWA will attend a specialised workshop from Jan. 25 to 27 at the Officials from member coun- Amman Plaza Hotel.

Senior officials from governmental road transport corporations or similar organisations, ports authorities, and stateowned airlines will participate in the workshop.

Dr. H. Carl, chief of the Multimodal Transport and Technolo-

berg, Berlin and Liverpool, as ses with certain embroidered patwell as in Japan, Singapore, De-nmark, Sweden and Iceland. To create an oriental atmosphere in each display, accessories was reflected, the show in Iceland such as embroidered cushions,

rugs, pottery and brass were used in building local scenes typical of Jordan and Palestine. Each exhibit was made unique expected 300, 600 people to the host country by highlighting different aspects of Jordanian and Palestinian heritage.

In Cologne for example, rural

By Hind-Lara Mango

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Some 550 pieces of

to Jordan this month after an

On loan from the collection of

in Cologne, Paris, Munich, Van-

absence of six years.

kitchens were the point of focus. according to Mrs. Ka'war, few Architect Amar Khamash set np Arab expatriates showed up. a typical rural Jordanian kitchen in the central hall of the Joest

In Berlin the concentration was nian and Palestinian culture. on traditional dresses, which "There are not many shows exhibits.

Ka'war collection comes home were suspended by nylon threads abroad about our culture, so peofrom the ceiling and surrounded ple were very curious to see what we had to offer," Mrs. Ka'war Mr. Khamash was responsible said.

traditional costumes, head dres- for reproducing the image of an In some displays the scenes ses and silver jewellery, returned old road from downtown for the told stories. Organiser of the Paris show Munich exhibit. It was comprised Jean Hannoyer chose to concenof various compartments depicting, for instance, a room from a trate on rural woman of Jordan

Widad Ka war of Amman, the rural village, and another of an items were displayed, with the help of the Minister of Tourism,

The most abstract representaand Palestine. His aim was to tell the story of these two countries via the tion was staged in Iceland: Dreswomen's dresses and their his-

> terns were chosen to make a Individual rooms were decorated in the traditional manner. "Even though no anthropology each portraying one dimension of the woman's life.

was very symbolic," said Mrs. "The room that boused the costumes was spectacular," said Mr. Hannoyer, since high-tech Attendance at all these shows was excellent. Rather than an lights were used in focusing on certain patches of embroidery in

each of the 300 dresses. Utensils were supplied by the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology of Yarmouk Uni-

Detailed catalogues, which included information and photohibitions helped in improving the graphs on the geography. typography and history of Jordan and Palestine, accompanied the

Noor Al Hussein Foundation The National Music Conservatory

Mrs. Ka'war feels that the ex-

West's understanding of Jorda-

January 1993 Programme

January 20, 21, 24, 25 and 27 from 5:30 - 7:00 p.m. A CONCISE HISTORY OF **WESTERN MUSIC**

A series of five lectures presented by Professor Robert Curry (The lectures include extensive audio musical

Place: The National Music Conservatory Registration Fee: ID 15.

5aturday, 23 January 1993 - 8:00 p.m. PIANO RECITAL

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein, Ammar Ali Hachicho, a young Arab concert planist living between Bonn and Muscow, will perform a very colorful and enjoyable program. The program includes pieces by : Bach, Beethoven, Bartok, Tschaikovsky and Liszt.

Place: The Royal Cultural Centre Main Theatre. Ticket Price: JD 7.

Co-sponsored by Lufthansa and Jines Rihani and Suns Company

Tuesday. 26 January 1993 - 8:00 p.m. VIOLIN AND PIANO RECITAL

Aram Zarasian, concert violinist In-residence at the National Music Conservatory meets Australian concert planist Robert Curry in an exciting recital. They will be performing pieces by: Beethoven, Liszt, Wieniawski. 5travinsky and others.

Place: The Royal Cultural Centre Main Theatre. Ticket Price: ID 7.

Co-sponsored by the Australian Embassy in Jordan

Saturday, 30 January 1993 - 8:00 p.m. LUTE RECITAL

Bill Badley, British lutenist, will take the audience on a musical trip back to the golden days of this instrument. The lute is considered the successor of the oud and the precursor of the guitar.

Place: The Royal Cultural Centre Studio Theatre. Ticket Price: ID 5.

Co-sponsored by the British Council

Attend all four activities for JD 27. The National Music Conservatory, tel. 687620

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Clinton's new era

BY ANY standard, the inauguration of William Jefferson Clinton as the 42nd president of the United States Wednesday ushers in a new era in American politics. Bill Clinton represents a new generation of Americans whose views of the world has been shaped by forces, values and social trands different from the ones that moulded the characters and policies of his predecessors. Besides, he assumes power at a time when the world is offering new promises and challenges to everybody.

Change is the platform upon which the new president was elected and change is the signature of the era at which he akes his responsibility as leader of the strongest country on earth. And change is what we hope for, but not necessarily expect, in Clinton's foreign policy towards the Middle East.

Like probably all previous occupants of the Oval Office. Clinton enters the White House expecting to bring about at least new emphasis and themes in American foreign policy. But rarely has any American president succeeded in introducing revolutionary departures from the established policy direction. As Joseph A. Caliphano, a member of the Carter cabinet, put it, "a president is a prisoner of historical forces that will demand his attention whatever his preserence in objectives. Every president is a victim as well 215 a monleer of events." American history has so far shown that a president's ability to change foreign policy has been constrained by powerful circumstances that promote constarcy and inhibit dramatic policy adjustments.

But even though the particular beliefs of American presidents have often given way to forces of conventional wisdom, they have occasionally allowed for fluidity and evolution. That said, our hope that Clinton will escape the fetters of the past is not based on mere optimism but on our OWE perceptions of his declared objectives and the circumstnaces that surround his inauguration.

Sea changes across the globe have introduced new rules to international politics: The cold war is over and the nuclear menace may be receding; the interconnectedness of the world system has never been more tangible and the need for world cooperation in the face of common threa been more ergent.

"America will continue to lead the world," the new president declared to hillions of people who watched his inaugurativo ceremony Wednesday. By virtue of its power, economic might and technological edge, the U.S. will indeed lead the world for some time to come. But America can lead through cooperation and concern for common interests and not through force and coersion. This should be easier for Clinton to do since he is championing the cause of democracy, liberty and freedom, and since, unlike his predecessor, he seems more eager and committed to back all

peoples' quests for their fundamental human rights. if Clinton is true to his words, the Palestinians should expect support from the new American administration in obtaining their freedom and right to self-determination. thousands of Bosnians should expect an end to their slaughter, and a defiant Israeli government should expect M Mc American pressure over its defiance of U.N. resolu-

tions and international law. "Our horses, our hearts and our hands are with those on every continent who are huilding democracy and freedom," Climen declared vesterday. And it is in this light that we in hardan should prepare for a new era of cooperation with and understanding from the United States.

Not many countries in the Middle East can boast of a belter record than ours on human rights, public freedoms, openness and political stability.

So, we think we have a right to be optimistic that the new administration's thinking will meet ours at one point. It inight be extremely difficult to open a new page and expect positive results right away. But it is an endeavour that has to

ARABIC PRESS LUMINENTARIES

MILLIONS OF people around the world do hope that the exit of President Bush from the White House Wednesday would mark the advent of a new era in U.S. Arab relations and a respite for the world from aggression, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily. Millions of perole around the world hope that with the exit of Mr. Bush, the United States would embark on a new era in which it can shoulder its tysp-insibilities towards real stability and security in all parts of the world, the paper added, I at us hope that the downfall of Mr. Purb, upon in decision of the concreta people, would mark the start of the and of enmity harboured by many nations towards the United States for its racist wars and aggression, the paper continued. For us, in the Arab World, the downfall of Mr. Bush represents a victory for the Arab Nation's strong will, despite the sact that the downfall came as a directed result of the U.S. elections, the paper said. It said that the ouster of Mr. Bush could man, hew beginning, of improved American economy, and a better standard of living for millions of Americans made poor by if .: "h's aggressive attitude and neglect of public interest. The posses said that Mr. Bush succeeded in presenting the American people is a nation of murderers, bent on killing other nations and destroying their future. The crimes committed by Mt. Bush against the Arabs it said, will remain live in the memories of the Analy people who also remember Arab traitors who offered ser we to the enemies of the Arab Nation.

SAWT AL SHAAB daily expressed hope that President Clinton will respond positively and lavourably to an Iraqi initiative to stop the war. The latest rocket and cluster bomb shelling of residence areas in Iran, said the paper, have triggered a world-wide condemnation of the American president and his policies and caused deepeer harred for the American people. King Hussein has voiced the Arab Nation's feelings when he said that the latest act of aggression caused real anger in his heart and those of the ranh masses, said the daily. Indeed, the acts of aggression on Iraq have caused the loss of innocent lives and brought about vast destruction; and above all, it was in violation of U.N. Security Council decisions, said the daily,

The View from Fourth Circle

By Rami G. Khouri

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Eagles, turkeys, presidents and the Mideast

The multiple coincidence of the second anniversary of the start of the Gulf war, the resumption of U.S.-led bombing of Iraq, and the transition from the Bush to the Clinton presidency provides a valuable opportunity to assess some of the forces at play in this region and to ask whether the future may hold some hope for a

more rational approach to our many problems.

The resumption of the U.S.-led bombing of Iraq will probably confirm the basic point that I and many others around here tried to make when the Gulf crisis erupted in August 1990: That militarism, especially on the part of the U.S., the U.K., and France — the Mideast's traditional western neo-colonial powers - is not the answer to our problems, but rather is a major cause of the problem itself. The militarism of Iraq against Kirwait, of course, is also part of this same failed equation, but I first stress the inappropriate militarism of the West because it remains the root historical cause of most of our contemporary ills.

It should be distressing for those who approve of the militaristic Bush policy towards Iraq to survey the region today just as the militarism is renewed, because the region today is far more unstable, troubled, and tense than it was two years ago. Most of the official and unofficial objectives of the U.S.-led coalition two years ago have not been met, most of the problems of the region have been aggravated, and some new problems have been created that did not exist — largely due to the Pavlovian western resort to militarism as the preferred option for dealing with the Arabs and the Middle East

Of course, the 1991 war removed Iraq from Kuwait, but that was the easy part given the enormous military and technological superiority of the anti-Iraq forces. It was, as American troops themselves described it, "a turkey shoot." The greater question that is now raised by the resumption of the bombardment of Iraq is: Who are the real turkeys? The Arabs getting killed or the Americans and their European sidekicks doing the killing?

I am prompted to ask this question by the reality of the region today compared to two years ago. The Middle East today is characterised by the following facts, which all of Colin Powell's maps, George Bush's false rhetoric, and John Major's London fog morality cannot bide:

- Iraq has been evicted from Kuwait, but the spirit of Iraqi defiance of western guns, death diplomacy, and gutter morality is stronger now than it was two years ago;

grassroots Arab and Islamic sentiment with the Iraqi people and their leadership's defiance of the West is stronger today thanit was two years ago, while many Arab governments that joined the cash register coalition are now nervously watching the renewed militarism with great unease, aware that the vast majority of their people probably do not support them;

— Kuwait is free, but the United States just sent back over

one-thousand soldiers and a Patriot missile battery to protect Kuwait from a feared Iraqi attack — yet, we thought the United States dealt with the Iraqi military threat to Kuwait two years ago! Did we understand wrong? Or did the United States and its sidekicks perhaps kill a largely imaginary threat in the Gulf war—the threat of Iraq's armed forces—while not touching the real source of its anger, which is the spirit of Arab defiance borne of a revulsion of western militarism and the ills it has spawned in the last two centuries? Did the United States kill the wrong turkey in 19012

- the polices of Islamic activism and defiance throughout the region are much stronger today than they were two years ago. A majority of Algerians voted for Islamist parliamentary candidates in the 1991 elections and were subsequently subjected to a military coup, while other fellow Islamists have been severely supressed in other North African countries. This merely increases the domestic pressure on political systems barely held together by brute military force. Such systems cannot last very long.

— Egypt, a lynchpin of the cash register coalition's junk

morality, is in deep trouble, with its government having recently sent nearly 20,000 soldiers into Cairo slum neighbourhoods to chase after the same elusive ghosts that the coalition tried to kill in

the Gulf war. It, too, failed in its objectives, for the simple reason that the enemy is not a gun that can be destroyed or a person that can be locked up. The enemy is a spirit of fearless defiance emanating from the bludgeoned and beaten soul of an ancient but humiliated Arab/Islamic identity - an identity that can be hit but not killed, and that can be temporarily suppressed but never totally dissipated;

Sudan is in the grip of a novel Islamist/military ruling combine that has drawn the wrath of the West and its Middle Eastern ruler-surrogates, but that clicits a peculiar and tolerant curiosity from much of the indigenous people of the region. It is viewed as a terroristic and inhuman aberration by the West, but as a possible harbinger of things to come by many Middle Eastern

- Iran has emerged as a stronger regional power today than it was two years ago, and it continues to arm itself and to extend its political/religious influence in Africa and central Asia;

— the Arab Gulf states are more militarised, more scared, more fragile, more insecure, more in debt and more dependent on

the West today than they were two years ago. Some Gulf states also face more daring calls for reform from conservative Islamists

as well as from more liberal, educated young people;
— the Kurds are more militarised, more scared, more fragile, more insecure, more dependent on the West, more volatile in Turkey, and more certain to be dropped soon like a hot potato by the West than they were two years ago;

"Western militarism cannot solve our key Middle Eastern problems of pan-Arab fragmentation, social disequilibrium, domestic political autocracy, economic stagnation, income disparity, exaggerated militarism and resource depletion."

- the Palestinians and the other Arabs in the peace talks with Israel are firmly sticking to their basic negotiating demands and are far less willing to make diplomatic concessions today than they were two years ago. At the same time, the Palestinian intifada continues unsbated, some Palestinians are adopting violence as a routine tactic and the strength of the Hamas faction in Palestine is

the Russian leadership is starting to react to the shame of being put in the same degrading diplomatic basket that is bome to the British, the French and other European powers that dance furiously, if awkwardly, to Washington's violent tunes. Russia and China have both quesdoned this round of violence and will do so in stronger terms in every future round, while the dancers look increasingly foolish and the player of the violent tunes looks

- the continued American-led western dynamism in Implementing U.N. resolutions in the Gulf is sharpening the contrast with American-led western lassitude and nonchalance in implementing other equally valid and unanimous U.N. resolutions related to the rights of Arabs in Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and other places. This is heightening global awareness and resentment of American-led western double standards, which lowers the capacity of the United States to play a credible diplomatic role in some other key conflicts:

- by association, and because of obvious U.S. manipulation of the United Nations and its Security Council apparatus, the U.N. itself is now subjected to a great deal of scepticism around the world, in contrast to the hope and optimism that it generated in many quarters of our world two years ago;

— the fiction of good, obedient, tamed, almost white-guy coalition Arabs working together to protect the Arab oil in the

Gulf that powers all night hot dog stands in Milwaukee and peep show parlors in London has been shown to be just that — fiction. The United States and its violence-prone North Atlantic pals appear badly caught in a long-term commitment to protect assorted Arab rulers and regimes — a commitment that is no more likely to succeed than did the parallel Soviet experience in Afghanistan or American experience in Vietnam. The only difference here is that the West makes a bit of money - over \$15 billion in the last two years — selling arms and industrial equipment to its Arab protectorates. It's good business, and

always has been, but it's untenable, and always has been;
— when Kuwait held a general election in October, a majority of the victorious MPs were opposition candidates who ran on political platforms that opposed the predominant government ideologies and policies. The old ways, and the old power structures, cannot hold for much longer, neither in the Gulf nor in any other part of the Middle East.

Enough, or do I need to continue the list of our regional realities today in contrast with the imaginary consequences that the U.S.-led coalition expected would emanate from its militarism in the Gulf two years ago? The frantic and sustained western bombing of Iraq is pittful because it has no more chance of succeeding in addressing the root problems of the Middle East than did the Gulf war in 1991. It is, like 1991, a mutual turkey shoot, a desperate and degenerate struggle between two maniacal forces—the neo-colonial militarism of a western world that has relied largely on guns to secure its material interests in this region, and a desperate yet defiant Arab Nation that appears prepared to withstand the most violent carnage that the West can subject it to for the sake of redeeming a modicum of Arab dignity and a spark of hope for a better future.

I would suggest that the single most enduring lesson of the Gulf war two years ago is that western militarism cannot solve our key Middle Eastern problems of pan-Arab fragmentation, social ilibrium, domestic pobtical autocracy, economic stagnation, income disparity, exaggerated militarism, and resource depletion. These problems must be addressed first and foremost through a political dialogue among the people of this region, with an eye to balanced and mutually beneficial relations with the West and other global powers.

This is worth pondering today as a new round of western violence begets a new retort of Arab defiance. Two years ago, in a similar situation, George Bush said that if Iraq did not leave Kuwait it would get its ass kicked. That happened, as predicted, to nobody's surprise. But what has happened since then is that the underlying regional forces that gave rise to the defiant Iraqi phenomenon, and to its widespread Arab support, have only grown stronger in tandem with continued American-led violence. This reality was appreciated by the American people, who allowed themselves to be fooled only temporarily by the euphoria of patriotic flag-waving during the Gulf war, but who saw through the falsehoods of George Bush and his crowd and threw them out of office in the November election. Bill Clinton and the Democrats would do well to remember this as they assume office.

They should not forget the legacy of George Bush, the man who used so much violence, and so little intellect, thought and human rationality, in his compulsion to kick the ass of the Iraqi leadership that he ended up achieving a rare feat in the history of the world — George Bush kicked his own ass right out of the presidential chair. Turkey shooting will do that to you, especially if you wrap it up in the flag of your people and degrade your country's otherwise honourable heritage in the process. This is a historical truth that spares no leaders, be they Americans or Arabs. Let's hope that Bill Clinton takes a moment to ponder these issues, and follows a policy in the Middle East that reflects the essential compassion and ideals of his people and his national heritage. Better to soar with the graceful eagles than to grove! with the dead or unemployed turkeys.

@ Rami G. Khouri 1993

Bush's solution or conflict resolution

By Izzat R. Dajani Negotiation is defined as the art to defy U.N. resolutions. He of securing agreement between relied exclusively on the of securing agreement between

other and wishes to maximise his Through the process of negotiation, parties establish goals, learn the nature of the other's goals, identify the issues to be resolved, analyse the social context in which negotiation occurs and design strategies to maximise their chances of success. It is at the same time an exercise in discovery, conflict and compromise. It depends, for its success, on parties who believe they will gain

more by working together than

two or more parties each of whom is interdependent of the

by being apart. President George Bush and his administration appeared intent on reaching No solution. He adopted 3 Zero-Sum game, which is one of pursuit and evasion, in order to maximise personal gains independent of how the adversary (Iraq in this case) fares. It is a strategy of pure conflict which precindes any meeong of the minds and does not try to understand Iraq's point of view or even search for shared clues. Mr. Bush constantly used threats which in turn limited his own choices and alternatives, leading to increased constraint on President Saddam Hussein's side.

It must be noted here that irrespective of whether we like people or dislike them, agree or disagree with them, the goal in negotiation should centre on establishing an array of good working relationships, able to deal well with whatever differences exist or come along.

Negotiations between Arabs and Israelis are the best example of this.

President Bush personalised the dispute to alarming levels. He stopped addressing Iraq by its name, but by that of its leader's: Saddam. He seemed obsessed by the man he defeated in war, the very man who outlasted him in office. He felt better and dismayed that he was not given enough credit for winning the Gulf war. He seemed to have a strong need for esteem, prestige, reputation and admiration, which he certainly lost by losing the U.S. presidential race. His recent behaviour revealed strong elements of a disturbed, conflictridden attitude. This is expressed in the disproportionate response by U.S. forces to Iraq's attempts

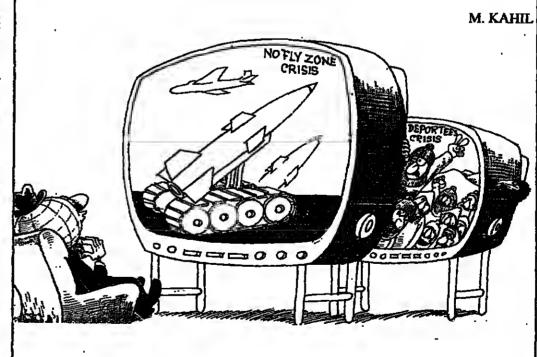
threatened use of force, disregarding the value of personal. quiet diplomacy.
When historians, academicians

and analysts start writing about the Bush era, they will find a long track record of deceits, lies, evasions and opportunities lost by the person of the president. Professor Jeffrey Rubin, president of the programme on negotiation at Harvard Law School wrote." "If our purpose was to destroy lraq as a military and policial power in the Middle East, which now seems apparent, the American people were never informed of such an intention.

President Bush declared in the State of the Union address that the war in the Gulf was not a war he wanted. He insisted he worked hard to avoid it. Yet, according to Prof. Rubin, the actions and decisions taken by the U.S. after Aug. 2, 1990, while having the appearance of diplomacy for peace, were in fact the results of deliberately set choices towards a very different end. The U.S. demonised and dehumanised its adversary. Mr. Bush indulged in personal name-calling and pro-voking Saddam Hussein through threats and insults.

The U.S.'s approach should be one to influence Saddam Hussein to make a decision he perceives as best for him and his country and which, in turn, meets the West's interest. This is the very art and skill of negotiation not exercised by the U.S. in its conflict with Iraq. One way to guarantee failure is to seek unobtainable results, such as Mr. Bush's new goals of removing Saddam Hussein from office and going well beyond all Security Council resolutions in the matter. Making threats and public demands, and calling names, will not produce results.

The U.S. must seek to find shared interests with Iraq. It needs to recognise and acknowledge the legitimacy of at least some of Iraq's concerns and claims. Symbolic gestures are important in negotiations but are totally non-existent in America's handling of the problem. If a solution were to be reached, interests, not positions, must be reconciled. As symbolism by U.S. creates unity and allows Iraq (the less powerful) to participate. language gives the impression of



rationality and sensitivity. Unfortunately, both were being applied negatively by Mr. Bush.
Acts of deceit and delusion

carried out by Mr. Bush included: - The U.S. used its political pressure to force the Security Council to act contrary to its rules of procedure by requiring it to hold a meeting within 24 hours of a request so as to pass or defy a resolution, yet failing to make it hold any formal meetings for weeks on end. Iraq was willing to leave Kuwait peacefully if a resolubon were passed that provided for most economic sancdons to be lifted then. Many members of the Security Council favoured this, yet the U.S. torpedoed any agreement on such a resolution.

- Mr. Bush kept calling his actions as U.N. or allies actions. yet every evidence indicated that they were totally instigated by the U.S. He was bypassing the Security Council and not advising its members fully of U.S. intentions. Yet every military attack on Iraq was labelled as a U.N.-sponsored

action. Some voices of disenchantment were heard, such as that of Russia, and others requested more informacion on U.S. intentions against Iraq.

- By a narrow margin, the U.S. Congress, in a joint resolution, authorised the use of force but called on the president to use every appropriate diplomatic and peaceful option. It asked him to notify Congress when such op-tions and efforts failed. Yet, within four days, and certainly without any diplomatic or peaceful effort, Mr. Bush launched his war against Iraq.

 Mr. Bush's biggest night-mare was the possibility that Iraq might withdraw from Kuwait just before the Jan. 15, 1991 deadline expired. It would have deprived him of an excuse for war. To counteract this, he sent signals to Iraq that the U.S. would continue the naval blockade on Iraq's oil sales even if it withdrew peacefully from Kuwait.

- Mr. Bush exercised "cowboy policy" in bandling members

the president as he recognised the fact that America cannot have two presidents at one time. He too will want to remain as the only president till his last day h office when his time comes. Bit traq must not help in extending further the personality dispute with Mr. Clinton as the latter

of the U.N. Security Council.

The economic aid programme for

Yemen was instantly cancelled

when it voted against a U.S.

position. Warnings by the U.S. were passed to other members of

the council, such as Zimbabwe,

India and Colombia. The Secur-

ity Council became a rubber-

stamp for all U.S. positions and

was certainly not in the interest of

the world at large, or even in the

long term interests of the United

States. Yet, Mr. Bush, filled with

anger and hatred, opted to be-

have in such a contradictory man-

Never before in contemporary

U.S. history had the president

acted in such disregard to the

long-term interests of the U.S.

itself. His actions bred more

hatred of the U.S. among Arabs,

it encouraged fundamentalism and extremism to grow and mili-

tancy to increase. Arab rulers traditionally friendly with the

U.S. and long-time beneficiaries

of U.S. support felt exposed and

threatened. The double stan-

repeated his willingness to work with Iraq if it complied fully wip U.N. resolutions. A positive element is that le calls fraq by its very name and not as "Saddam". He also seems to recognise that in many of the to recognise that in many of use traditional societies, such as Iral, authority tends to reside in the person than in the position. We hope than in dealing with Pre-dent Saddam he will make use if

dards, witnessed by people in this area, of U.S. behaviour in dea-

ing with issues related to their

very existence cast a shadow

doubt on U.S. credibility as a honest arbitrator or a world leal-

In this context, we must view the actions of President-elect Bil

Clinton with caution. He must be commended for standing behind

efficiency, scientific methods and practicality, as opposed to em-tions, drama and feelings as e-pressed in Mr. Bush'a attitude. If Mr. Clinton were to obtain cocessions from fraq, he should rationalise the concession away from his own favour. As the relationship can become entantled with the problem, it is impotant to separate between person lities and issues.

Mr. Bush adopted positional bargaining which put relationship and substance in conflict. This we hope, Mr. Clinton will avoid. For Iraq, it is worthy to not

that weakness is often the superior strength because by refitfor the outcome is placed on the U.S. But it must also make use of positive "symbolism" from the linton camp.

Mr. Clinton is inheriting a long agenda of international problems from Mr. Bush, the "genius" in foreign policy. Somalia, Bosna, and Palestinian deportees are just some of the examples of what Mr. Clinton has to deal with and solve. But above all, nothing would satisfy Mr. Bush more than the new president inheriting an ongoing personal hatred with Iraq and particularly its leaders. This, we hope Mr. Chinton will refuse to do.

حكرا من الأجل

Jordan's 19th century pioneers — study by Jordanian scholar breaks new ground

Pleasers Over Jordan: The Frontier Of Setment in Transjordan, 1850-1914

By Raouf Sa'd Abu Jaber 1.B. Tauris & Co. Ltd, London

"They were the new farmers who accepted a challenge and were there to stay on the virgin land that they culti-vated after it had been neglected for centuries."

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In Pioneers Over Jordan: The Frontier Of Settlement In Transjordan, 1850-1914 Raouf Sa'd Abu Jaber provides a detailed social history of the settlement of Jordan during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The work, praised by the renowned Oxford scholar and Mr. Abu Jaber's teacher. Albert Hourani, as "lively, well-informed and highly original," has been recently rereleased in a second, paperback edition.

Having extensively researched in bbraries of the Middle East and Europe, as well as in government and family archives, Dr. Abn Jaber has fleshed out a remarkably vivid tale of the "pioneers" - immigrant settlers, bednin-turned-farmers and Jordanian vilagers — who tilled the spasely populated, subsistence igriculture and generally firgotten sontheastern part of the Ottoman governorat of Syria until it hlossome into a grainexporting flourishing community.

Organiationally, Pioneers is divide into three progressively onger sections: the first open vironmental conditions and the nineteenth century history of Jordan; a mid-dle secton, which lays ont the medianisms behind early agricultural activity, including theseasonal cycle of agricultue and the interrelatioships between land owneship, labour, entrepreners and government; and the pird which provides six. casestudies of pastoral venture chosen because of their impet upon the developmet of agriculture in the nisteenth century.

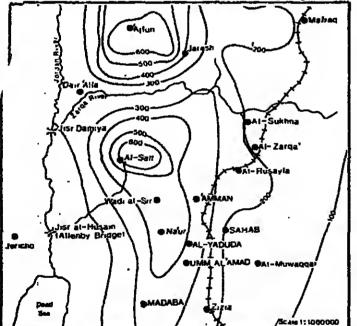
Because of Dr. Abu Jaber's lifelong personal and researched knowledge of the details of Jordanian history and social activity, coupled with a theoretical perspective nurtured at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, his scholarship contributes uniquely to the world's understanding of Ottoman, Jordanian and agricultural history. In addition, his studies of Jordan's rainfall patterns provide a lasting reference for future bistnrians and interested

In conducting the rainfall study for Pioneers, the author, whose own family is among the early settlers under examination, was frustrated by the fact that, although he had records for Jordan after 1937, an investigation of the earlier period under study yielded only data for Jerusalem. Because rainfall patterns tend to be localised, one cannot assume that the trends shown in the recorded data for Jerusalem overlay Transjordan as well.

To overcome this obstacle the anthor employed statistical techniques to show that a relationship can be reasonably inferred by comparing rainfall measurements between the Jerusalem and Jordanian sites during the years after 1937. He then projected backward from the demonstrated twentieth century relationship to estimate nineteenth century rainfall levels for a given Jordanian site using its known Jerusalem counterpart.

His estimates, while inevitably involving some error, are methodologically sound and no doubt the best currently available. At the least they give an accurate over-. view of the general climatic trends during the period under study.

That "shortage of water has been a major problem



A map reproduced from Pioneers showing the six case studies — Al Yaduda, Al Nu'ayma, Umm Al 'Amad, Amman, Madaba and Sahab - as well as rainfall averages derived from the years 1937-1961

PIONEERS OVER IORDAN IN TRANSJORDAN, 1850-1914 Raouf Sa'd Abujaber

> since ancient times" is still in have declined over those evidence since modern Jordanian agriculture, limited as it is to the six per cent of the country's land which is cultivatable, continues to be plagued by untrustworthy rainfall patterns. Hence in 1984 and 1986 wheat and barley production plummeted dramatically largely due to arid conditions.

In addition to this perennial weather predicament, the early settler farmers of the nineteenth century had to face even more insurmountable impediments due to an absence of governmental anthority combined with maranding beduins and thieves in a sparsely populated region. All of these factors together form Dr. Abu Jaber's main explanatory variables.

In summary form; Dr. Abu Jaber's discussion explains that the variability of rain and presence of raiding tribesmen contributed to a lack of farm settlements beyond subsistence levels. This in turn abetted the Ottoman authorities' lack of interest in the southeastern Bilad Al Sham (Greater Syria) province, since they could expect few tax revenues from the roaming tribes and poor village dwellers of the region.

Dr. Abu Jaber contends that a greater interest by the Ottomans in imposing control over the region might have brought forward the development of Transjordan's agriculture. But it was simply not to be. Instead, it appears that population pressures and wars led to an influx of settlers and this fed an Ottoman interest in establishing control to gain tax revenues.

From the sixteenth century to the mid-nineteenth, shortly before Dr. Abu Jaber's study begins, Transjordan's population was bittle changed at something under 52,000 inhabitants and may even

three centuries due to harsh conditions and disease.

The early nineteenth century was a time of great instability as the creeping illness which overtook the Ottoman Empire promnted division, corruption and rapid replacement of governors. This invited attack from outside forces such as the puritanical Islamist Wahbabi movement raiding across the Syrian province and up into the bordering fertile crescent from the Ara-

dered an insignificant, arid zone to be overlooked except during the period when pilgrims travelled the caravan routes to Mecca to perform the Haj. Due to a lack of control by authorities in the region, collection of taxes tended to occur in short, sharp, bursts which fell heavily on the few settled peoples since the beduin tribesmen's mobility enabled them to escape.

While the Ottnman empire's unhappy condition was delivered a severe set-back with the Egyptian conquest of the Governorate of Syria, under Ibrahim Pasha in 1831, the situation for the settled populations in Trans-jordan mnddled along in the same stultifying crossfire be-tween raiding beduins and corrupt governors for at least

Following the departure of Pursuant to this objective

bian peninsula. Transjordan was consi-

another twenty years.

the Egyptians in 1841 and reforms within the Ottoman Empire, change slowly began to arrive. Between the late 1840s and 1870s the Ottomans sought to strengthen their control over the whole of Greater Syria, including Transjnrdan.

the Ottomans supported the settled populations against the beduins in land disputes. But until the 1870s and somewhat paradoxically, due to the empire's relative weakness, the Ottoman authorities relied upon often rebellious tribal commanders of irregular forces (agha), usually North African and Egyptian in origin, in order to implement this policy.

Similarly, towards the end of the century, the Ottomans also encouraged new immigrant settlements, an activity detailed in Dr. Abo Jaber's case studies of Circassian and Chechen migration to Amman and nther villages and the Egyptians to Sahab.

One method employed by the Ottomans in support of the settler claimants was to demand back taxes from the previous inhabitants of an agriculturally promising territory, aften tribal berders. In most cases, their sheikhs could not afford to pay. Backed by Ottoman nr Ottoman-supported military forces, this land was then given over to the new farmers from whom the governorate could expect a steady in-

Indeed, Dr. Abu Jaber recounts that in the 1870s many farm villages willingly submitted tax forms to the government as they buped to benefit from the increasing protection, legal and military, that this afforded. Still, for the most part, tax collection continued to be bapbazard throughoot the nineteenth century and the Ottoman authorities neglected to develop a fiscal plan for Transfordan.

And so it was not until the 1890s that Transjordan gained a level of agricultural productivity comparable to other Ottomen provinces. In addition, the Jordan Valley, which today comprises the more capital intensive and heavily irrigated portion of the Kingdom's agriculture, remained occupied by tribal groups and this prevented its large scale exploitation until the 1930s.

Throughout Pioneers, Dr. Abn Jaber highlights the continunus drama of the usually confrontational relationship between the settlers and the beduin. Clearly, governments preferred the former from which they could more fruitfully gain tax revenue and military conscripts. And ultimately the settlers needed the authorities for protection from what Dr. Abu Jaber characterised as an often harsh and explnitative beduin presence."

Yet, as Albert Hnurani notes in his foreword to the volume, Pioneers, while certainly confirming the antagonism, does not dwell simplistically on the notion of an "immemnrial hostility between the desert and the sown."' The relationship portrayed is far more complex when examined carefully.



Dr. Raouf Abu Jaber

While without doubt the villagers often had problems with the beduin, the most effective defence was manifestly two-fold — building up fortifications and the extensinn of hospitality. Indeed, in many cases symbiotic relationships developed between the two communities in trade and fellowship.

So one aspect affecting relations seems to be the tactics employed when approaching the beduin. Another plainly invalves timing. Perinds wben governments were stronger seem also to bave ensured that the conjunction between the desert and the sown occured on more equal

footing. Furthermore, by the 1870s. when production of cereals in Transjordan first outstripped population growth, mare beduin bad either learned that farming could be a productive way of life or that the presence of farmers engendered greater variation in diet and trade. Pinneers illustrates this complexity best with its case study of Sattam Ibn Fayiz, "the first nomadic shiekh not only to own land but also to place it under cultivation.

It is upon these kinds of pivotal themes - the role of authority in supporting the pioneers, their relationship with the beduins and with townspeople - that Pioneersmight have benefitted from a structured concluding chapter to reflect in abstraction from the historical details it provides in such an admirable fashion. While the clucidation of these relationships is present throughout the book, a summarising analytical denovement might lend greater

Still, nn the whole Pioneers Over Jordan is an impressive work of scholarship. It should prove indispensable for Jordanians who wish to better understand their historical abode, for foreign visitors whn intend to stay for longer periods and want more than the usual touristic guides and for scholars, as the author's personal familiarity with his subject adds invalnable in-

Undoubtedly, Dr. Raouf Abu Jaber's study will belo preserve the memory of those "pinneering spirits wbo ...bad the will and determination to start a new way of life in dry farming areas nn the fringe of the desert."

By John-Lee P. Holmes

A FOLKLORIC TALE: Although they hate to admit it openly, and without exonerating the U.S. and its allies from their moral and legal responsibilities, some Jordanians concede that by provoking the Americans and the West, Saddam Hussein took up too big a challenge and incurred unto bimself the wrath of the Western alliance. The most popular joke in Jordan, these days, talks about an eagle and a fox on board an airplane flying over the Middle East. The eagle rings for the hostess who comes and asks him what he wanted, only to be told that he was bored and just wanted to tease ber. A few minutes later the eagle does the same thing and the hostess begins to get very irritated. The fox, watching the situation, thinks of doing the same, so the hostess comes and the fox tells her he was just teasing. When this was repeated and the hostess could not take it anymore, the airplane's crew decide to throw both the eagle and the fox out of the plane in midair. They open the door, but the fox, aware of what was about to happen, complains to the eagle that he has no wings to fly. So the eagle tells the fox: "Sorry, but since you have no wings, you shouldn't have teased the hostess.

ON A MORE SOBER NOTE: Well-known columnist Dr. Fahed Al Fanek is taking the Muslim Brotherhood Movement newspaper Al Rabat to court over a nasty column in which the writer used every negative adjective in the dictionary but chickened nut when it came to tailing the column with the name of its writer. The column also did not address Dr. Fanek by name but it certainly was clear who it was lashing at. Dr. Fanek's style nr chnice of topics for his column may not be everybody's cup of tea but his opinions can be argued with respect, and the Al Rabat column was not respectful, most media observers agree. A senior journalist who read the Al Rabat column said it can only be viewed as "an exercise in intellectual terrorism." To shed more light nn the content of the column entitled the "misled columnist" one only has to look at its introductory paragraph. In it, Dr. Fanek is placed in the camp of those journalists "whn are Jordanian only by passport, carry from their history only the time frame, understand from their trade nnly illegal profit and slander, their thoughts are like their hearts: Devious, just like a rotten tree which was uprooted and bas nn opinion-base, their words are like them: Nasty and decayed." The writer, whoever it is, then says that Islamists bave usually refrained from answering Dr. Fanek's attacks on them "because we do not spit nn the ground and do not swear at the dark, we have stayed away from the ignorant." At the same time that this column was published, Dr. Fanek also received anonymous threats to his personal safety. Dr. Fanek has been approached by some Muslim Brotherhood personalities, who certainly bave no reason to see eye to eye with him but who, nevertheless, sympathised with his anger at this column from which they washed their hands. Many Inrdanian journalists are looking to the Journalists' Association for

BACKSTABBING LEFT AND RIGHT: A columnist in Al Dustour lambasted the Muslim Brotherhood movement last week for breaking an agreement with other political forces in the country to hold joint public rallys in support of the 415 Palestinian deportees now stranded on the Israeli-Lebanese border. Saleh Gallah implicity accused the Movement of trying to use the case of the deportees to its own benefit and turn it "into material for electioneering and party campaigns." He said different parties in Jordan had agreed to have joint functions in support of the Palestinians. The movement, however, takes another viewpoint of this whole affair. A Muslim Brotherhood deputy, wheo questioned about Gallab's column said that the meeting of the committee included Amman Deputy Hammam Saeed and that if be had made the mistake of giving the impression that the Muslim Brotherhood movement would only have functions jointly with other parties "then he did not tell us." According to the deputy-source, Mr. Saced might have been speaking in his own personal capacity, and not on behalf of the leadership of the movement. The question that comes to mind is why would the leftists and centrists be upset with the movement for not including them in these functions when it did not even include the Islamic Action Front, which is basically another Muslim Brotherhooddominated political party? Very confusing, isn't it?

some action which until now appears to be missing from the

scene. One columnist said that if the association does not

campaign against this kind of journalism soon, "I, as a

Muslim, will write against this newspaper which claims to

write on bebalf of Muslims.'

BEWARE OF CHANGE: On the day that Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker announces a resbuffle in his government, he can be located at the headquarters of the Public Security Department. This information became available to the diary minus the shape of the reshuffle of course - at the tail of another story dealing with the internal affairs of the Civil Defence Department. According to the story teller, a brigadler general from a well-known Irbid family was retired recently from his post as part of a regular change in the department. The general apparently took the retirement personally and took his case, not very politely, to the head of the Civil Defence Department. The first time he did that he was excused by his boss, but the second time he charged into the boss's office, his stream of abusive statements had an audience of a visiting Arah delegation. The general was duly court-martialed and sentenced to three months is prison and was demoted to the rank of colooel. His retirement decision still stood. His family from Irbid intervened on his behalf with the deputies of the governorate who met with the Prime Minister to resolve the issue. Sharif Zeid, after releasing the still retired colonel from prison, expressed his surprise at how vicious retiring officials cao be. A smart deputy, who usually does not miss a cue when he sees one, linked this case with the rumours of an impending reshuffle and asked the premier what he would do for protection on the day be announces a reshuffle in the government. "I will have to do it out of the Public Security Department," the premier reportedly joked.

PETRA BANK SCANDAL, AGAIN: The scandal ridden Petra Bank this week put on auction a collection of paiotings that belong to the liquidated bank, which used to be run hy fugitive banker Ahmad Chalabi. The paintings themselves, done by artists from Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and other countries, were on show at the Plaza Hotel for over a week during which art collectors made their bids in closed envelopes deposited in a box at the showroom. But even before the envelopes were opened. one Italian hostess reportedly managed to buy one of the paintings by getting it outside the auction despite the fact that others had made bids on the artwork by artist Munira Tougan, which is a portrait of a woman. Wheo one of the collectors returned to the showroom to take another look at the painting he hoped to win in the auction, he discovered to his shock that it was no longer there. The Jordanian collector was told that Bassam Atari, the man in charge of the liquidation of the bank, had sold it to the Italian hostess for JD 150, after she had begged and pleaded with him endlessly. The collector was outraged but his complaints were ignored. He went home and managed to call Atari to give him a piece of his mind. The collector, dismayed that Atari aborted his chance of getting his favourite painting of the entire collection of over 300 works, said Atari's action amounted to mismanagement of funds, similar to that done by Chalabi. though at a much smaller scale.

Nermeen Murad

By Belinda Hopkinson The Associated Press

PARIS - Having paid their dues and answered three obligatory Trivia questions, charter members of France's first Sherlock Holmes Society now want to redress a histor-

ical oversight. Atop the new club's priority list: Asking that the detective indeed be named to France's Legion of Honour. According to the opening passage of The Adventure Of The Golden Pince Nez, Holmes received this honour from France's president in 1894 after tracking down the notorious "boulevard assassin," though details of the case never were chronicled.

Fascination with the fictional sieuth is global. The Sherlock Holmes Society of France, which numbered about 30 members after its inaugural meeting last week, joins

C'est elementaire: France's first Sherlock Holmes Club opens

more than 500 clubs in the United States, England, Japan, Denmark and else-

Traditionally, each society takes its name from one of the Holmes stories. The Paris-based club is The Hardware Dealers Of Franco-Midland after a hardware company cited in The Adventure Of The Stockbroker's Clerk.

In the story, Holmes works as a consulting detective for Franco-Midland, which operates 134 offices in France.

Ho nes and his partner, Dr. Vatson, first appeared in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's A Study In Scarlet in 1887. They featured in three other novels and more than 50 shorter stories and have inspired hundreds of studies, spoofs and films.

"I would say there is no language that the Holmes stories baven't been translated into," said Thierry Saint-Joanis, an investigative journalist and one of the French club's four founders.

There are even stories in Eskimo.

Why such enduring popularity?

"First it's the mystery itself," said Yves-Charles Fercoq, an animated film artist. 'Second, it's the depiction of Victorian England with its bandits and eccentrics...and third. It's the wonder of the storytelling. It leaves ynn with your mouth banging wide npen." Mr. Fercoq also belongs to

The Mini Tongas, an international group of Holmes fans who have constructed miniatures of Holmes' sitting room, as described in Doyle's

Mr. Fercoq's model, on display at the French club's inauguration, took more than five years to build. It contains about 100 miniature objects, including a wall-mounted head of the hound of the Baskervilles; a case containing two severed ears sent to Watson's wife; and, of course, Holmes' famous

Co-fnunder Jean-Pierre Cagnat, a newspaper cartoonist for Le Monde, belongs to other clubs in the United States and England.

"I'm the first and only Frenchman to become a member of the New York Holmes Club, the Baker Street Irregulars." he said.

Mr. Cagnat, like other founders, dressed in Victorian costume for the inauguration. A woman dressed as a British police officer stone-facedly surveilled guests while guarding Holmes objects on display.

The inaugural evening included unveiling of a French translation of Sherlock

Hnlmes Of Baker Street: A Life Of The World's First Consulting Detective by W.S. Baring-Gould and an annuncement that the club will publish a quarterly jnurnal in Baskerville typeface, styled after 19th century newspapers.

The club aims to remain faithful to its name by establishing chapters nationwide.

"The Franco-Midland Hardware Company was described as having 134 locatinns in France, so we'll dn the same," said Alexis Barquin, a chemistry student and founding member.

The club plans a joint trip with its London counterpart in September to western and southern France to visit Holmesian haunts in Bordeaux, Montpellier and Cognac,

Why Cognac? Because Holmes drank it," said Saint-

Did you say compatible?

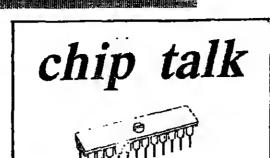
By Jean-Claude Elias

Once upon a time, during World War II, a group of scientists put up the first working electronic computer. After longing, during centuries, for a machine able to take the pain out of his complex calculations and also work as his auxiliary but trustful memory, man's dream had finally come true. Some remembered that the French Blaise Pascal in the seventeeoth century and the English Charles Babbage in the nineteenth century were the actual forefathers of the modern computer, and that they deserved to be considered as those "without whom it wouldn't have been possible" although their inventions were mechanical and not electronic.

Man thought that the most difficult part of the job had been done and that all he needed to do now was to learn how to operate the dream machine. Alas, that was ignoring the mischievous plans of the newborn and already powerful computer industry. Something called the Operating System (OS) — a set of instructions and commands one had to kenrn before actually using a computer — was created. The first OS was so difficult to learn for a person with anything less than a Ph.D. in Science and an IQ of at least 150 that many hesitated between going through this painful and long process and returning to manual work.

With time, the OS became a little easier to use, though not friendly yet. But the software designers, the very people who developed and wrote the OS, were already preparing their counter-attack. They decided that different machines would have different Operating Systems. So each time Man had to change his computer and buy from another manufacturer, he had to learn a new OS. He decided to accept this "no choice" situation and whenever possible, be would stay with the same manufacturer to avoid spending more time on learning new OS than actually using the computer. But the manufacturer found out how to produce different series of machines, each with a different OS and the reason that was always given for this fickleness had some logic in it: Designing new and more performing machines meant that old OS were not up to the job and new ones must constantly be developed to allow the user to make the best out of the new equipment.

After a while Man thought of using his only weapon: His purchasing power. He simply decided to buy less computers and wait to see what the industry would come up with. Young entrepreneurs with fresh ideas introduced the compatible Personal Computer (PC) for the masses while at the same time, software engineers in a telephone



company's secret laboratory designed the transportable UNIX operating system for larger computers. The compatible PC meant that all that man had to do was to learn one single and unique OS, the MS-DOS, in order to be able to use any PC.

Moreover the MS-DOS was supposed to be easy to use, "friendly" as they put it. The UNIX, on the other hand, reserved for specialists, was meant to work on most large main-frame computers with minimum modifications from

Man took a break and thought that this time it was for good — using computers, PC'a or big ones, was going to be real easy, a piece of cake. But one more time the industry was able to upset him, and on two fronts. First, compatibility was never absolute, there were always minor differences between machines, disks, screens, keyboards, etc., and as minor as they could be, these differences prevented man from working properly and sometimes caused more damage in terms of lost time, nervous breakdowns and heart attacks. Second, the same OS on the same machine came with different versions - Man hated this word - again with differences important enough to interrupt work, make previous disks unreadable, change format, require more

Systems concept, that was designed to allow any user on any computer, of any size and from any manufacturer, to transport his programmes and data, from one machine to another, and be able to use and process them without any modification. Perfection in other words. "Where's the catch?" Man thought. "No catch at all" replied the All-Manufacturers' Choir in unison. "but give us a little more time for the actual implementation". And Man

Finally man was presented with the magical Open

Waltzing Matilda (Dedicated to the 415)

I'm wasted and wounded and I lie on a makeshift bed in a tattered camp pitched on barren hills in the middle of nowhere. There's pain in my stomach, not from my wound but from pangs of hunger which gnaw at my insides until it seems like there is a battle going on within my digestive system. Just when I get happy thinking about how hungry I am, I remember the more acute pain io my chest and then it overwhelms me and I am able to think of little else. Sometimes I become delirious and begin to mumble. My tent mates tell me I say such things as, "See you tomorrow, your husband in a bottle with a couple of liras for you Matilda so you can buy some black velvet and make the most beautiful thobe. When you wear your thobe, you and I will waltz by the light of the silver moon on the shores of

1 am an innocent victim of Israeli aggression and a blinded alley and I'm tired of all these soldiers here. No one speaks our language and everything's broken and my strength is slowly soaking away. Last night my mates and I were fired on. Someone said, "The shooting seems to be from up north."

Another said, "No, I think it's from the south." While a third said, "Maybe it's from the Israelis. They got tired of us being an international issue and embarrassment so they decided to just finish us off!"

I feel my inmates and I are sacrificial lambs waiting to be slaughtered to appease the anger of maverick warlords with their cold-blooded sighs. Our condition deteriorates day by day, minute by minute. Hardly anyone at night can sleep and if they do, not for long. Strong mountain winds rush down and tear at our feeble shelters, pulling and ripping at the canvas. And nothing keeps out the freezing cold which creeps in from under the ground. My teeth make so much noise chattering I bearly hear anything else.

What will you do Matilda if I die? Will you cry for me? Will you sing sad songs? Will you put flowers on my grave and talk to me telling me how you are doing and how much

Thursday Jan. 21

Louis XVI is beheaded.

1793 - France's King

1919 - Sinn Fein congress

1924 — First nationalist

in Dublin, Ireland, adopts

declaration of independence.

Chinese congress at Canton

admits Communists and wel-

1942 - German forces

1949 - Chiang Kai-Shek

resigns China presidency fol-

lowing Nationalist Party re-

1954 - First nuclear-

1968 - Britain draws up

1970 - France's sale of

Mirage jet planes to Libya is

announced; Iraq foils attempt

to overthrow its government

1974 - United States re-

jects South Vietnam's re-

quest for Naval Support in

fighting with Chinese for Pa-

1986 - Auto packed with

explosives blows up near

office of president Amin

Gemayal's Phalange Party in

East Beirut, killing 22 people

Communist Party expels

Egon Krenz, ousted leader

who oversaw opening of Ber-

1991 — Latvia's Parlia-

ment forms volunteer home

guard and authorities bolster

defenses at public buildings

hours after Soviet comman-

dos stage pre-dawn assault on

republic's police headquar-

1992 — United Nations

Security Council urges Libya

to surrender two agents in-dicted by United States in

bombing of Pan Am flight

1771 - Spain agrees to

1811 - France's Napoleon

1879 - About 4,000 heavi-

cede Falkland Islands to Bri-

Bonaparte annexes Olden-

burg and alienates Russia's

ly armed Zulu warriors

assault British troops in Bat-

tle of Rorke's Drift (South

Africa), where 139 soldiers

repel attacks for almost 12

1905 — "Bloody Sunday"

in St. Petersburg, Russia,

when workers in revolt are

fired upon by Cossacks and

imperial army troops.

Friday, Jan. 22

Tsar Alexander.

hours.

Pr The Associated Press

1990 — East Germany's

and wounding 102.

and executes 12 men.

racel Islands.

lin Wall.

ters.

powered submarine, U.S.S.

Nautilus, is launched in Un-

plans to withdraw its troops

from far East and Persian

comes Russian advisors.

World War II.

versals

ited States.

you miss me? I don't know how much longer I will be able to last. The doctor says I need medical attention immediately, but immediately seems to last an eternity.

Though I don't want your sympathy, you should not say that the streets are for dreaming now. The warlords and their gentlemen and ghosts that sell memories vant a piece of the action anyhow, so the deserted alleyways are bare but for an occasional snake that slithers by. Some days when I doze off into befuddled hallucinations, am rudely awakened by the braying of Joha's donkey. I tall the old fellow Joha because he rides on his beast without a care in the world but to bring us some meager supplies he has smuggled in. If the flap of my tent is up, I hear him barter and see him flash a toothless grin.
"Hey, old man!" a mate will holler, "what have you got

for us today?"

Joha shides off his faithful donkey and shouts, "Ch. just a few odds and ends. Come and see!"

The boys get daily newspapers and sometimes on will sit beside me and read the latest news about our situation, but my attention span is too short to make heads or tail out of anything. I only hear my stomach growling, my teeth chattering and feel the pain from my wound stak with claws through my body like a ferocious lion. I've tild my friends to take the few liras I have if and when I de and send them to you Matilda. Don't forget to buy someblack velvet and embroider the colours of Palestine on your thobe. When you finish making it, wait till the hoon radiates a silver light and go out beyond the open severs and tin houses in your camp to where the shores of Palestine sing of freedom and there, I will be waiting to

Meanwhile in a weather battered old tent in a hole someplace with my wound that will never yield in the middle of nowhere in no-man's land but yours, I think of you. Here there are no prima donnas and the perfume is gone and my old shirt is stained with blood and sweat and tears. A final good-night to you Palestinia street sweepers, night watchmen, flame keepers and good-night Matil-da too!

JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, Jan. 21 8:39 Uncle Buck

9:10 The Human Factor Second Opinion

A couple approach the professor to have a second opinion on the husband's illness and the results are asto-

10:00 News In English

10:20 Movie Of The Week

Prison Stories

Women On The Inside

Friday, Jan. 22

S:30 Comedy

9:10 E.N.G. Division Of Labour

The reporters go on strike and the union supports their

10:00 News In English

Saturday, Jan. 23

8:30 America's Funniest Home Videos

9:00 Perspectives

9:39 Science Workshop

10:00 News In English

10:20 Feature Film

Hostage |

Sinring: Carol Burnett

Nancy Davis in 1952.

Dirtwater Dynasty Tuesday at 9:10

A young girl's tragedy: Which is more difficult - to escape from prison or run away from an abusive father?

Sunday, Jan. 24

8:30 Who's The Boss

Broadcast Blues

Tony and his daughter, Samantha, compete for the job of TV sportscaster.

9:10 Documentary - National Geographic

Journey To The Bottom Of

The World. 9:30 Science Workshop

10:00 News In English

10:20 Law And Order

Cradle To Grave

A small coloured child is found dead and the police try to find the killer.

Monday, Jan. 25

8:30 Step By Step A Day In The Life

9:10 Sherlock Holmes

10:00 News In English

10:20 Vietnam

Tuesday, Jan. 26

8:30 Perfect Strangers Citizenship Part 2

Larry leaves to Mebus Island to convince his friend Balky and his mother that they must come back to the United

9:10 Dirtwater Dynasty 19:00 News In English

10:20 Prime Suspect Wednesday, Jan. 27

8:30 Saved By The Bell

10:00 News In English

10:20 Bodyline

Into a Depression-racked Australia in late 1932 a young English gentleman, Douglas Jardine, leads a team of cricketers on a mission to win back the Ashes.

Newly appointed Captain to believe that the success of that mission depends on beating one man - a brilliant young Australian batsman called Donald Bradman. His strategy will employ tactics never before used in "a game between gentlemen." His major weapon will be a speed bowler by the name of Harold Larwood.

As the architect of infamous "bodyline" bowling. Douglas Jardine becomes the most hated man ever to set foot in Australia. His tactics spark off a public outcry in this country: outrage which reaches a climax during the third test in Adelaide, Harold Larwood, the former miner from Nottingham who spearhead his campaign, is branded "the wrecker" by irate fans. Donald Bradman, the man he sets out to destroy, is now an Australian legend.

Bodyline is the story of one of the momentous dramatic sporting events of this century. But the bodyline controversy was not just a conflict which began and ended on the cricket field and the story Bodyline is far more than a simple tale of a cricket

1944 — Allied forces begin landings at Anzio in Italy in World War II.

1957 — Israeli forces complete withdrawal from Sinai Peninsula, but remain in Gaza Strip.

1966 - In Nigeria, it is disclosed that Prime Minister Abubakar Tafawa Balewa is dead, apparently slain in coup a week earlier. launch new offensive in Western African desert in

1968 - U.S. B-52 bomber carrying four bydrogen bombs plunges into Greenland Bay, and Washington says there is no danger of explosions because bombs were unarmed.

1986 - Three sikhs are . convicted of 1984 assassination of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and are se-

tenced to death 1989 - Israeli cabinet discusses new get-tough policies that allow soldiers to shoot even when their lives are not

in danger. 1990 - Azerbaijani Parliament threatens to secede from the Soviet Union.

1991 - Slovenia and Croatia go on alert against possible Yugoslav military crackdown after defying federal deadline to disarm their police.

1992 — President Bush opens a 47-nation conference on Soviet aid.

1799 — French troops capture Italian city of Naples. 1849 — Prussia suggests German union without Au-1878 — Britain's Cabinet

at Sultan Abdul-Hamid II's 1913 — Nazim Pasha is murdered in Turkish coup, and Shevket Pasha forms

sends fleet to Constantinople

ministry. 1920 - Holland refuses to surrender Germany's former Kaiser William II to allies for

punishment as World War I criminal. 1937 — Seventeen Communist leaders confess in Moscow that they conspired with Leon Trotsky to under-

1945 — Soviet forces reach Oder river in World War II. 1964 - Indonesia and Malaysia agree to ceasefire in their undeclared border war. 1968 - North Korea seizes U.S. navy ship Pueblo and

mine Soviet regime of Joseph

Stalin.

holds crew as spies. 1973 — U.S. President Richard Nixon announces that accord has been reached in Vietnam War.

1989 — Civilian commandos and army troops backed by tanks battle at infantry base on outskirts of Buenos Aires in Argentina.

1991 — Iraq's oil ministry says it will suspend sale of gasoline "for a short period." over administration of the 1992 — Estonian Prime Minister Edgar Savisaar resigns, unable to cope with

Sunday, Jan. 24 1798 - Irish rebellion breaks out. 1848 — James Marshall

severe food and energy shor-

finds gold nugget in U.S. state of California, touching off gold rush. 1907 - First boy scout troop is organised by Sir

named Leningrad in honor of founder of Soviet Union. 1946 — U.N. General

Assembly votes to create U.N. atomic energy commis-

1967 - South Vietnam's Premier Nguyen Cao Ky runs into wild anti-war demonstration on visit to New Zealand.

1973 — U.S. negotiator Henry Kissinger says Vietnam peace agreement worked out in Paris also means end to fighting in Laos and Cambodia. Hanoi's De Luc Tho calls agreement "a great victory for the Vietnamese people.

1986 — Guerrillas advance into Ugandan capital of Kampala as army opposition crumbles, pushing military government to edge of col-

1989 — Rescuers struggle against heavy smoke and toxic gas to reach at least 100 miners trapped inside collapsed gold mine in southern 1991 — Lithuania asks

Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from buildings seized in that Baltic republic. 1992 - Judge sentences army colonel and lieutenant to 30 years in prison for 1989 mas-sacre of six Jesuit priests.

1494 — Alfonso II succeeds to throne of Naples on death of Ferdinand I. 1544 — Sir Thomas Wyatt raises army in England to

Monday, Jan. 25

oppose Mary I'a projected 1579 — Union of Utrecht is signed by Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Celderland, Friesland, Croningen and Over-

yssel, marking foundation of Dutch Republic. 1802 - France's Napoleon Bonaparte becomes president of the Italian Republic.

1831 - Polish Diet proclaims independence of Poland, dethrones Nicholas, and deposes the Romanovs.

1944 - Battle for Cassino begins in Italy in World War

1952 - Crisis arises between France and Germany

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

1959 — Britaiı signs trade pact with East Cermany. 1962 - Africa heads of state of Monrova Group (Liberia, Togo, Niceria and

Cameroon) issue clarter for Pan-African Cooperation. 1975 — Sheikh Mujibur Rahman abolisles par-

liamentary rule Bang-ladesh and assumes biolute powers as president 1983 — Japanese overnment lodges strong rotest

with Soviet Union over Soviet military buildupa Far Robert Baden-Powell in Eng-East, including posible 1924 - Petrograd is recon transfer of intermediaterange missiles from Prope to Siberia.

1986 — Voyager 2, step-ing to within 51,000 kies (81,000 kilometres) of tanus, discovers a 10th ring a 15th moon and a north ple

that angles downward.

1989 — Cambodia's Pri mier Hun Sen rejects propos al for international peacekeeping force in his

country. 1991 — Leaders of rival Yugoslav republics of Scrbia and Croatia meet in effort to defuse tensions there.

1992 — Russian President Boris Yeltsin says Russia will stop targeting U.S. cities with nuclear missiles.

Tuesday, Jan. 26 1841 — British sovereignty is proclaimed over Hong

1885 — The Mahdi takes Khartoum in Sudan, and British General Charles Gordon is killed. 1931 — Mahatma Gandhi

India for discussions with government. 1934 — Germany signs 10year nonaggression pact with

is released from prison in

1942 — First U.S. expeditionary force arrives in Europe in World War II, with troops put ashore in

Northern Ireland. 1952 — Famed Shepherd's Hotel in Cairo, Egypt, is burned during riots by mobs demanding British withdrawal from the Suez.

1957 — Kashmir constitution for incorporation with India goes into effect. \$\forall 1987 - U.S. President Ronald Reagan warns Americans to get out of Lebanon.

1990 — Romanian Vice President Dmitru Mazilu resigns to protest increasingly repressive policies of that country's interim govern-

1991 — Seven Iraqi warplanes fly to Iran and Pentagon says at least two dozen have landed there in recent

By The Associated Press

days.

Miscellaneous facts about past U.S. presidents

NEW YORK (R) — Here are some miscellaneous facts nhout past U.S. presidents.

- Only one president was born in a hospital. He was ... mmy Carter. - The last president to be elected on neither the

Sepublican nor Democratic ticket was Millard Fillmore. who was the whig party candidate in 1850. Only one president was divorced — Ronald Reagan, from the actress Jane Wyman, in 1949. He married actress

- The shortest term in office was that of William Henry

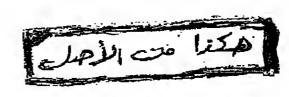
terrison, who served 32 days before dying of pneumonia.

The longest was Franklin D. Roosevelt, who served for more than 12 years before dying at the start of his fourth

- Only one president was impeached (formally charged with misconduct in office) - Andrew Johnson, who was

Only one president resigned — Richard Nixon.

17 presidents lacked middle names or initials. - Eight presidents had surnames ending in-son. No president has ever died during the month of May, but seven of 35 died in July, three of them, including Thomas Jefferson, on July 4.



Jack Nicholson could score a double in race for 1992 Oscars

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES - Twotime Academy Award-winner Jack. Nicholson could score a double whammy in the 1992 Oscar race, but history dictates that the odds are

against it. Nicholson already was named Best Supporting Actor by the National Board of Review for his electrifying performance as a commander caught in a scandal in A Few Good Men.

Most observers agree that he is a cinch to be nominated as Best Actor for Hoffa and as Best Supporting Actor for A Few Good Men. Yet no performer ever has won in both categories in the same

British actress Emma Thompson has emerged an early favourite for the Best-Actress prize, as she scooped up three top film awards re-

Miss Thompson picked up honours from the New York Film Critics Circle, the Los Angeles Film Critics Associa-tion and the National Board of Review's D.W. Griffith Award for her role as a kindhearted Edwardian woman who marries a wealthy widower in Howards End. The film, an adaptation of the E.M. Forster novel, also was named best picture by the Board of Review.

The New York Critics gave top honours to The Player, Robert Altman's laceration of the Hollywood movie in-dustry, while the Los Angeles critics named Clint Eastwood's Western epic, Unfor-

given, best picture.

Joining Nicholson in the impressive field of possibles as Best Actor are Denzel Washington, whose majestic performance of the slain black leader in Malcolm X won him Best-Actor Honours from the New York Film Critics; Jack Lemmon, named Best Actor by the National Board of Review for his galvanising performance in Glengarry Glen Ross; and Clint Eastwood, the Los Angeles Film Critics Best

Other possibilities for best actor include Tom Cruise, A Few Good Men; Robert Downey Jr., Chaplin; Steve Martin, Leap Of Faith; and Robin Williams, Toys.
Prime possibilities as Best

Actor choice for Unforgiven.

Picture appear to be Unforgiven, A Rew Good Men, Chaplin, Aladdin, Malcolm X, Howards End and A River Runs Through It. Nicholson's double potential adds zest to an Academy Awards competition that promises a spirited contest among the men and a woefully thin field for the women. fronically, the theme of the March 29 ceremonies is Oscar salutes women and the

"Yeah?" says a question-ing Shirley MacLaine. "So where are the women's roles? The industry is still run by men who don't believe that audiences are interested in what happens to women."

A winner as Best Actress in Terms Of Endearment in 1983, Miss Maclaine may be among the nominees on Feb. 17 because of her performance in Used People.

Besides Miss MacLaine and Miss Thompson, others being mentioned for Best Actress include Susan Sarandon, Lorenzo's Oil; Mary McDonnel and Alfre Woodard, Passion Fish; Michelle Pfeiffer, Love Field; and Geena Davis, A League Of Their Own.

For supporting actress, Judy Davis, Husbands And Wives she won honours from the Los Angeles critics and National Board of Review; Geraldine Chaplin and Moira



Clint Eastwood

elly, Chaplin; Miranda Richardson, Damage, The Crying Game and Enchanted April - she's been named Best Supporting Actress by the New York critics; Joan Plowright, Enchanted April; Joan Cusack, Toys; Vanessa Redgrave, Howards End; and Marcia Gay Harden, Used People.

Besides Nicholson, other supporting Actor possibilities are Gene Hackman, Unforgiven — he won the New York and Los Angeles Critics Prize; Kevin Bacon, A Few Good Men; Seymour Cassel, In The Soup; Tom Skerritt, A River Runs Through It; Sydney Poliack, Husbands And Wives; David Straithairn, Passion Fish; and Anthony Hopkins, Howards

Eastwood was awarded the Los Angeles Critics Prize for Best Director for Unforgiven, and is a front-runner in that race, along with Altman, named Best Director by New York critics and James Ivory, named Best Director by the National Board. Other Attenborough, Chaplin; Spike Lee, Malcolm X; Barry Levinson, Toys; Robert Redford, A River Runs Through

If Nicholson should receive a double nomination, he would be the sixth actor to receive such an honour. Four won in the supporting category, one went home Oscar-

The parade started in 1938 when Fay Bainter was named for starring in White Banners and support in Jezebel. She won for Jezebel but Bette Davis was named Best Actress for the same film.

In 1943, Teresa Wright was nominated for Best Actress in The Pride of the Yankees and support in Mrs. Miniver. She took the Supporting Oscar, and Greer Garson was named Best Actress for Mrs. Miniver.

The most curious double came in 1944, when Barry pion with 12.

Fitzgerald was nominated in both categories for Going My Way. Bing Crosby was the Best-Actor winner in that film, and Fitzgerald won for Support. The incident prompted a rule change pro-hibiting actors from being nominated in both categories for the same film.

Jessica Lange was nominated in 1982 for starring in Frances and support in Tootsie. The latter brought her a statuette, but Meryl Streep was selected Best Actress for Sophie's Choice.

Sigourney Weaver was tab-bed for Gorillas In The Mist (Best Actress) and Working Girl (Supporting). Her score: Zero.

A Nicholson nomination in both acting categories would bring him a near-record career total of II. He has been nominated as Supporting Actor for Easy Rider, 1969; Reds, 1981; Terms Of Endearment, 1983 (winner).
For Best Actor: Five Easy
Pieces, 1970; The Last Detail, 1973; Chinatown, 1974;
One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest, 1975 (winner); Prizzi's Honour, 1985; Ironweed, 1987.

Katharine Hephurn remains the nominations cham-



Chronicle of a success foretold — Gabriel Garcia Marquez

By Ahmad Rafat

VENICE — Gahriel Garcia Marquez does not like to talk about it, but at the beginning of this summer, few people would have been willing to bet money on his making old bones. He was diagnosed with lung cancer, and the prospects looked bleak. Now, thanks to a swift operation, and most of all to his own immense will to live, the 64-year-old Colombian writer appears to be on the road to

By August this year, Garcia Marquez had already embarked on a long tour of Europe. Among his more recent stops was Italy, where he was guest of honour at the Venice Biennale festival, invited to take part in an international conference on movie-writers. After literature and politics, the cinema is one of the great passions of Garcia Marquez. The telegraph operator's son who went on to become one of the world's most highly acclaimed authors was a reporter before be turned his hand topenning novels.

Among his postings as a foreign correspondent was Rome. He left full-time journalism in 1965 to concentrate on his career as a fiction writer. Two years later, he became an evernight success with "One Hundred Years of Solitude," a book that Chilean poet Pablo Neruda was to describe as "the greatest revelation in the Spanish language

since the 'Don Quixote' of Cervantes.' The novel, set in the imaginary community of Macondo on the Colombian coast, traces the lives of several generations of the Buendia family. Although set in a world that is often dream-like and at times supernatural, the book has been taken to be a microcosm and a metaphor for Latin America itself. The first Spanish printing of the novel sold out within a week. So far it has sold more than 10 million es and been translated into more than 30 languages. In

1982, it won the Nobel Prize for Literature for its author. Garcia Marquez' public has eagerly awaited each successive book and although none of them has met With the success of One Hundred Years Of Solitude, they have all been well received. Among the best known titles are Chronide Of A Death Foretold - a tale of dishonour and vengeance — and Love In The Time Of The Cholera, a witty and often very comic novel which ponders the nature of romanticism and romantic love:



In between working on his long-awaited autobiography, Gabriel Garcia Marquez is touring Europe to present his new book of

Garcia Marquez' latest book, so far published in Spanish and Italian, is a collection of short stories, with a title that translates into English as Twelve Pilgrims' Tales. "It's taken me 18 years to write them," said Garcia Marquez in an interview during his stay in Venice. "Between finishing one short story and starting another. I published The Autumn of the Patriarch and Chronicle Of A Death Foretold, as well as a few other novels."

Although firmly established among the great modern fiction-writers, Garcia Marquez has never lost his taste for journalism and continues to write political and historical pieces. He has a long history of political involvement and has maintained personal friendships with figures who include Cuban President Fidel Castro, French Presiden Francois Mitterrand and the late Panamanian leader General Omar Torrijos. Following are excerpts from the exclusive interview he gave this correspondent in Venice.

QUESTION: What is your latest book about?

ANSWER: "It is very different from any of my previous books. They are all stories that are set in Europe, even though the protagonists are Latin Americans in each case. Basically, it is the story of the confrontation between these

Q: Does the book contain any of your personal memories of your years in Europe? Are there any episodes that relate

A: "It could not have been otherwise. They are all stories based on real life events and on people who lived through these experiences. I came to Italy 32 years ago as a foreign correspondent for a Latin American daily newspaper. I still recall that my first article was a piece about the Venice Film Festival. In the book, these experiences are reflected in three of the stories. One of them is set in Pantelleria (an island off Sicily) and the other two take

Q: In your view, how has Italy's political and cultural climate changed since you were here as a correspondent?

A: "I think that Rome has remained the same since the days of the Empire. In Italy, there have been scandals and corruption for centuries, but things have always gone ahead in spite of that. That is precisely what makes Italy such a diverse and interesting country.

Q: Are you saying that the decline of the Roman Empire is something that is still continuing to this day?

A: "In a sense, yes. To be sure, the international picture. has changed, and I think it is time that something began changing in Italy as well.'

Q: Going back to your new book, why did you opt for the short-story format? Was it because you found it more A: "For me, it is far more difficult to write a short story

than it is to write a novel. Basically, it is the fruit of a long struggle with myself." Q: For years now, there has been talk about your

publishing an autobiography. Where does the project

A: "Between finishing one book and starting the next, I always devote a certain amount of time to working on this project. So far, I have written 200 pages and I am still writing about my childhood. If I carry on at this rate, it will end up being an encyclopedia of 10 or more volumes. Because it is something that is very important to me, and because I am under no deadline pressure from the publishers, I am trying to give it my very best so that at the end something really interesting will emerge."

Q: Let's talk about politics. What can you tell us about

A: "I am a close friend of Fidel Castro, and I am the sort of person who is ready to give everything in the cause of friendship, maybe even my own life. For this reason, I try to avoid talking about Fidel. My views are perhaps not very objective ones.

Q: But you are party to first-hand information about

A: 'That is true. Basing my observations on this information. I can only underline the existence of a reality of which many people are unaware, or which they choose to ignore...Since the fall of the (Berlin) Wall and the defeat of the East, Cuba has entred a new dimension. It must now seek its own level in the new socio-economic and geo-political situation in which it finds itself."

Q: What is that dimension?

A: "Today, Cuha is no longer dependent on the East Bloc or on the Soviet Union. It has been forced to follow its own path, which must be a half-way house between socialism and capitalism. Fidel knows and recognises his errors. He even knows that pure unadulterated capitalism is not the answer to his problems, and so he has no choise but to try and buy time while he searches out and huilds an alternative path. And it will take a long time for this to happen if the economic blockade continues. The people are behind Fidel, even though they may not conform to the

Q: What are your views on your own home country of Colombia?

A. "Things there are worse than ever The escane ifron prison) of the drug trafficker (Pablo) Escobar was a real blow. But in a country where it is impossible to tell whether a policeman is really a policeman, or whether a soldier is really a soldier, one could hardly expect that a criminal would really be a criminal. Escobar because he felt threatened in jail. He was scared of being extradited to the United States. I hope the government of my country can give him the assurances he wants that this won't happen, so

Water puppet theatre is revived in peacetime Vietnam

By Bill Tarrant Reuter

HANOI - The nearly 900year-old tradition of water puppet heatre, which had all but did out during Vietnam's four-decade preoccupation with war, is undergoing | revival now that the county has found relative

Three times a week at a nall theatre in Hanoi, a apple representing the dine lown Ten emerges from apold, fireworks shooting funhis hands, and laughinglytels an audience he has con to Earth to show them helto deal with their prob-

hat unfolds is a repertor, of puppet choreography raing from the sublime day of the eight fairies, to the rectacular fire-breathing drain dance, to a slapstick ville fishing scene, accompand by an orchestra of gon; drums and flutes.

Ti performance depicts timess scenes of Vietname rural life - water buffo fights and boat races, faring and fishing scenes intenersed with dances of mythical animals and legends of great warriors.

Teu is an archetype of the Vietnamese countryside and represents the optimism of the peasant," said Dang Anh Nga, deputy director of Hanoi's Central Puppetry

"He is a way of expressing Vietnamese or Asian Philosophy...that while life seems complicated and full of suffering, a simple puppet has the wisdom to show that life is made easier hy making everyday activities seem enjoyable," she said.

That point of view would not have gone down well to people who had to flee to the inngle when war destroyed their villages.

Water puppet shows were rarely staged during Japan's World War II occupation of Vietnam, followed by wars against French colonial rule and intervention by the United States, and finally Hanoi's invasion and occupa-

tion of Cambodia. "There was time when water puppetry was dying out. During wartime, it was dangerous to show water

puppet performances outside where the ponds were," Nga

"Water puppets used to be shown only on festival days, and during the wars people were not in the mood when bombs were dropping around them," she said.

"Water puppetry can only be shown in a peaceful atmosphere.

Public performances first resumed sporadically in Hanoi in 1987, the year Vietnam proclaimed its policy of "doi moi", or renewal, and began opening up to the

Regular shows began only two years ago when foreign tourists began to stream into Vietnam following the Vietnamese withdrawal from

was boating on a lake near Hanoi with a water puppet performance in honour of his

form was jealously guarded and handed down through generations of families. "It used to be a strict rule

Cambodia. The tradition was born in 1121 when peasants surprised the Vietnamese king while he

longevity, Nga said. In the old days, the art

that a woman could not be a puppeteer because it was feared that when she got married she would teach the art to her husband's family."

Nga said. The rule is one of the few traditions of water puppetry that has been abandoned in modern times. The Central Puppetry Theatre, for instance, features six men and six

A sculptress educated in Czechoslovakia, Nga joined a Hanoi theatre group and began making water puppets in 1965 after graduating with a fine arts degree.

Nga said the theatre does not try to inject modern themes or messages into the performance, unlike the vaguely similar Indonesian Wayang puppet theatre in which the puppet master occasionally makes political or social commentary.

"Our aim is to mould the show as close to the original version as possible," she said.

The puppeteers stand in waist-deep water behind a backdrop of a Vietnamese communal house manipulating the dolls with submerged

They wear diving wet suits and eat ginger with sticky rice to stay warm during Hanoi's winter night performances, Nga said.

The theatre is usually packed with tourists and Vietnamese children.

'Foreigners come to see the water puppets because, unlike the dramas, it is not necessary to understand the language and they want to see some something that is

traditional," Nga said. Wster puppet shows have been performed in Europe, Japan, Australia and India over the past five years, she

During the long years of war, the Central Puppetry Theatre sent artists to the Red River delta villages where water puppetry used to flourish so they could learn from village masters and keep the art alive, Nga said.

"Now we have become much more professional and we are sending our puppeteers to the villages to teach them because it had almost died in the countryside," she said.

By Samantha Conti

ROME - Short on cash, famous clients, and big designers,. Rome's once-lustrous high fashion shows seem to be fading fast into oblivion. For 30 years Rome was a world capital of high fashion

is now having a hard time even attracting huyers' and

journalists' attention. This year, because of a lack of government funds, the shows were nearly cancelled. Although designers will still show their spring and summer collections, from January 18 to 21, the event will not be up to par, says the National Chamber of

Fashion. dent, told Reuters.

"Of course the lack of money is going to have a bad impact," he said.

he can be persuaded to return to jail" - World News Link.

Is Rome high fashion in ruins?

Reuter

with designers like Valentino, Ferre, and Capucci de-cking catwalks and stars like Audrey Hepburn and Ava Gardner gracing guest lists. Not only did Rome long ago take a back seat to the Paris haute couture shows, it

"We can't even provide one telephone, let alone a press room, for journalists this year," Giuseppe Della Schiava, the chamber's presi-

The decline of Roman high fashion began in 1989 when

Valentino and Gianfranco Ferre announced they were moving to Paris and would no longer show in Rome.

Gianni Versace, one of Italy's biggest names, snubbed Rome couture altogether and showed his first high-fashion line in the French capital in

"The level of morale is so low in Rome" said a spokeswoman for Renato Balestra, who has been showing in Rome for over 20 years. "The Roman shows are just plain sad."

Stefano Dominella, partner of the designer Raniero Gattinoni, said there is even a shortage of Italian divas less in demand than their American counterparts - to give the shows a touch of glamour.

"So many Italian film and television stars these days are so glitzy and vulgar, he said. "And the shows here need good publicity." Die-hard, big-name desig-

ners like Balestra who have chosen to remain in Rome also blame the Italian government for the show's decline. "Rome has always been

betrayed by Italian politicians," said a spokeswoman for the designer Pino Lancetti. "And, unfortunately, they are the ones who could really turn the Italian high-fashion industry around with more

sponsorship. Della Schiava said he and the designers had to foot the hill for this week's couture shows because the government has still not come up with over two million dollars it promised to fund last year's couture shows in Rome and ready-to-wear shows in

Milan. "They have promised they will come up with the money," Della Schiava said. But the government's promises are empty — like a sailor's promises of marriage to the girls in every port."

The hig-name designers who have chosen to remain in Rome say they do so out of a sense of loyalty to the city.

"We helped create high fashion in this city and it would be such a pity to abandon it now." said a spokesperson for Balestra. Rome is the birthplace of Italian high fashion and it should not be described."

But Raniero Gattinoni, whose mother Fernanda dressed Ingrid Bergman, Audrey Hepburn, and Kim Novak in the golden days of Rome couture, says he will leave Rome if the shows continue to run on a shoestring

Iraqi healthcare, once sophisticated, suffers under sanctions

By Thalia Griffiths Reuter

BAGHDAD - For Iraqi doctors used to working in one of the region's best healthcare systems, the deprivations of more than two years of U.N. sanctions are especially hard to bear.

'We're short of everything," said Chief Doctor Mehdi Mohi at the Qadissiya Hospital in Baghdad's teeming Saddam City district.
"We lack even the simplest

His staff need drugs, syringes, anaesthetics, surgical gowns and parts for machines such as heart monitors. Film shortages mean X-rays are rationed to two a day for a large general hospital serving a community of

"What we have is running out or wearing out," said Dr.

one million people.

The doctors say the situation is getting worse. Patients whose treatment has been postponed are developing complications, poor diet is taking its toll, and equipment

In the children's wards, mothers sit patiently on iron beds cradling thin babies. A grey-faced three-month old boy with listless eyes lies in an incubator in a corner. "It's his third admission," says Dr. Mohi. "Basically malnutrition. We treat him and discharge him and he

An older boy lies on a thin mattress breathing into a mask. "He's asthmatic," says Dr. Mohi. "He needs hydrocortisone but we have none."

comes back with something

The hospital is virtually empty. Health Minister Umeed Madhat Mubarak said only up to 50 per cent of

capacity was in use as hospitals were admitting only emergency cases to conserve supplies. United Nations trade sauc-

tions do not bar import of medical supplies or food but the government says that without selling its oil it has no money to pay for them.

It has rejected tough terms laid down by the Security Council to sell some oil to pay for humanitarian supplies as an infringement of its

sovereignty. Mr. Mubarak said giving in to the U.N. terms was worse than putting up with the shor-

tages.
"Of course it is, because the sovereignty and dignity of the person is very imporhe told reporters, tant," adding that Iraq would never accept any conditions.

Mr. Mnbarak said that of prepaid orders worth \$20 million placed with foreign companies in February 1990, well before the imposition of the blockade, only \$7 million had been received.

He said foreign govern-ments were blocking companies from sending supplies. We have our old orders with the manufacturers and they

are happy with those orders but the governments are not allowing the manufacturers to send us these things."

Plastic canulas for administration of fluid are in short supply. The doctors say they are using steel needles instead for all but the most acute cases, risking rupturing

They have gone back to using the old-fashioned glass syringes sterilised by boiling as disposable ones are virtually unavailable.

"If we know a patient has a blood disease such as hepatitis, then we use a disposable syringe. The problem is with the ones we don't know absaid Doctor Auday

There is virtually no insulin, and what there is is often out of date.
The eight-bed cardiac unit

has two working monitors. The hospital cannot get the spare parts it needs to repair

Mr. Mnbarak says Iraq used to import medical equipment and drugs worth \$600 million a year, and the aid agencies now are meeting only five to 10 per cent of

U.N. officials agree that the country had one of the best healthcare systems in the Middle East with treatment available for everyone.

"There's no way the U.N. agencies and the NGOs can replace what the government did with billions of dollars of oil revenue," said UNICEF Director Thomas Ekvall.

U.N. figures show infant mortality has shot up to 90 per 1,000 live births in 1991 from less than 30 in 1989 and 1990. Among the under fives, there were 125 deaths per 1,000 in 1991, compared to 80 in 1990 and less than 60 in

The doctors said malnutrition and its impact on the body's resistance to disease was a major cause of the higher death rate. "The children are the worst affected," said Dr. Mohi. "The adults have more resistance.

Government subsid tions provide only about a third of monthly needs and market prices have risen by

many hundred time since before the war. Aid workers are seeing cases of mainutrition as well as vaccine-preventable dis-

eases and water-borneillnesses caused by poor samation. UNICEF has begun camaign to catch up on the lack of vaccination in the part two years by immunising some two million children and women against tubercilosis. whooping cough, diphtheria,

tetanus, polio and meales. The deprivation at Oldissiya Hospital is all the harder to bear because three years ago the doctors had all the equipment they needed. Asked how it feels to work under such conditions, Dr. Said shrugs sadly. "You dan. imagine," he says.

Listen, this isn't Somalia. We don't want help, we want to be allowed to go back to helping ourselves as we did before, said a government

Aspirin: the greatest medical mystery

to a precious few, a German scientist, looking to help his arthritic father, gave the 20th century a present to cure 100 years of headaches, a little white pill called aspirin. Now that same little white pill has become a wonder of the latter decades of the century. It no longer just relieves headaches or the swollen joints of arthritis.

It is now credited with preventing heart attacks and probably strokes.

It seems to act in some way against cancer of the colon. It counters a sometimes fatal hypertension during

It seems to slow the development of cataracts in the elderly.

And it may enhance the ability of the immune system to fight off viruses and hac-Yet in spite of its century-

long uhiquity, aspirin remains one of the greatest medical mysteries. No one had an inkling how it worked, what it did inside the body, until 1970 and even now scientists wonder if they know it

All through the annals of modern medicine, scientists

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Diagramiess 19 x 19, By Harold B. Counts

and doctors, extol the little 'In a sense aspirin is as old

as medicine because Hippocrates used the leaves and bark of the white willow tree, the extracts from them, to relieve the aches and pains of his patients, which included women in labour... So we've jumped from 500 B.C. to 1900 and in the next 100 years aspirin became the most widely used drug in the world.

In 1948, when modern. aspirin was only 50 years old, a search of the medical literature came up with 4,000 published reports on aspirin. In just 10 years, from 1975 to

1986, there were 4,000 more. In short, science is still prohing and finding more effects of the little white pill. Not all the effects are vir-

tuous. Scientists knew early on that aspirin irritated the stomach and found ways to coat it or buffer it so it would pass through to the intestines without causing harm. Then in 1963, an Austra-

lian pathologist named R.D.K. Reye implicated aspirin in a strange disorder which was given his name. In Reye's syndrome, some chil-

dren recovering from influen-

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za or chickenpox who took aspirin began to vomit and later showed signs of brain involvement ranging from sleepiness to aggressive behaviour.

Though aspirin was not shown to be causative, the evidence was strong enough in 1986 for the British Committee on Safety of Medicine to recommend that aspirin not be given to children under the age of 12 except on a physician's advice.

But in any case, the occurence of Reye's syndrome is

Aspirin is, a nonprescription drug proving it-self useful against ailments that require prescribable re-"The more we learn about

the science, how it interacts in the body, there may be even more uses." says Dr. Thomas Bryant. Insights into aspirin's mar-

vels pile one upon the other. Twice it won researchers Nobel Prizes. In 1970, John Vane, working with colleagues of Lon-

don's Royal College of Surgeons, showed that small amounts of aspirin irreversibly block an enzyme in blood platelets that are responsible

for the platelets sticking together, which is the process which blood clots. It is also part of the process which makes blood vessels clog and leads to heart attacks and strokes. Vane won his Nobel Prize in 1980.

Another Nobel Prizevinning discovery by Bengt Samuelsson of Stockholm's Karolinska Institute uncovered another of aspirin's actions. He and others, including Vane, found hormonelike chemicals called prostaglandins in the prostate gland, hence the name. It turned out these chemicals are almost as uhiquitous as aspirin. They are produced throughout the body and affect everything from digestion and reproduction to circulation and the immune system,

Excess production of prostaglandins causes myriad ailments, headaches, fever, blood clots, menstrual cramps, inflammation and some aberrations in the immune response.

Scientists then discovered that aspirin thwarts the production of prostaglandins, which explains why it works against so many of those ail-

Last Week's Cryptograms

aird whisks away whiskey-drinking whistle blower to secret

Youthful proprietor of pretty little lemonade stand offers discounts to sentor customers on Thursdays and Fridays.

senior customers on Thursdays and Fridays.

2. Clicke warms: A watched pot never boils, but, watch it! An unwatched pot

4. American pied pipar could peddle popped popcorn on Piedmont plateau.

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4. MEDIM MEDICAL FLAPTRAN CUTS

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CRYPTOGRAMS

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This years scientists from

the Boston University School of Medicine reported another role of aspirin. They studied more than 1,300 patients with colon or rectal cancer and concluded that aspirin's antiprostaglandin ability may play a role in stymieing development of those cancers. Regular use of aspirin, they reported in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute, may significantly lower the risk of bowel cancer.

Probably the most significant finding is that "an aspirin a day" regimen reduces the possibility of heart attack. It also prevents a second heart attack and dramatically reduces the chance of death.

Dr. Richard Peto of Oxford University, who works with the Harvard team, says that half an aspirin a day would save 10,000 lives a year for every million people treated. '

"The curse is," he observed ruefully, "that the drug is so bloody cheap that nobody takes it seriously.'

The Harvard team has assembled 22.071 physicians in what is called the Physicians' Health Study to better understand the limits of aspirin therapy. They asked the question. "What about the apparently healthy per-

Initial results show a 44 per cent decrease in first heart attack among middle-aged

But considering that 936.000 Americans die every year of cardiovascular disease, the impact can be considerable.

The same Harvard team has assembled a separate study group composed of almost 88,000 women from 30 to 55. Called the Nurses' Health Study, its early results conclude that the use of one to six aspirin a week apparently reduces the risk of first heart attack among women. The group is the subject of a randomised trial in which women over 50 will be given low-dose aspirin less than a bahy aspirin a day to measure more precisely the effects.

The American Cancer Society drew on its ongoing mortality study called the Cancer Prevention Study II, composed of about 662,000 men and women. By analysing their self-reported use of drugs, the researchers concluded that "regular aspirin use at low doses may reduce the risk of fatal colon can-

It confirms a laboratory study in which aspirin and other non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs were found to inhibit colon tumours in rodents. But clearly a randomised, doubleblind study, in which some people get aspirin or other anti-inflammatories and some do not, is indicated for more definite results.

So her research team gave volunteers colds by having them inhale cold viruses. The patients were then locked up in a hotel for five days and fed by room service, given aspirin, and their nasal mucous, tissue use and fevers were measured, as well as their interferon and interleukin production.

Unfortunately, it did not show any benefit from the aspirin so far as the cold symptoms or transmission was concerned.

This article is reprinted from the Tehran Times.

Study links low cholesterol to symptoms of depression team also studied about 1.200

over age 70 with low cholesterol are three times as likely to show signs of depression than those with higher cholesterol, according to. a preliminary study of 1,020 men.

If the connection is confirmed, researchers said, cholesterol-lowering regimes such as diet or drugs may be necessary only for people at high risk of heart disease.

We are not suggesting people start hulking up on cholesterol to improve their mood," said Lawrence Palinkas, associate adjunct professor in the Department of Community and Family Medicine at the University of California, San Diego. "Certainly individuals with

high cholesterol at risk of heart disease should continue to follow the guidelines from physicians about the reduction of cholesterol." said Prof. Palinkas in a telephone

The study is published in the latest issue of the Lancet, a British medical journal. The findings are limited to

men. Prof. Palinkas said his

women and found no link between low cholesterol and depression. Dr. Graham Colditz,

associate professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School, called the study well researched and offering "exciting" preliminary results. 'It's early to be making

recommendations with regards to cholesterol-lowering based on this one study," said Dr. Colditz. "It may suggest, if confirmed in other studies, there may be a subgroup of people for whom lowering cholesterol is not advantageous and may in fact be disadvantageous.

Prof. Palinkas and his colleagues used data from a community-based health survey in California conducted between 1972 and 1974. At that time, doctors asked volunteers about their medical history, smoking and alcohol consumption. They also took blood samples to measure cholesterol, the substance that shuttles fat backand-forth between the blood

and storage areas. Between 1985 and 1987, men, ages 50 to 89. They did another health survey, measured cholesterol again, and assessed symptoms of depression using a standard test called the Beck depression

inventory. The researchers divided men into four categories of cholesterol; Cholesterol lower than 160 milligrams per deciliter was considered low; between 160 to 199, normal: from 200 to 239 borderline; and above 240, high.

Among men 70 years and older, 16.4 per cent of 75 men in the bottom category for cholesterol suffered symptoms of depression compared with 5.2 per cent of 540 men with higher cholesterol

According to this psychological test — tocusing on mood, appetite, and steep patterns — men who score 13 points or more are thought to suffer from mild to severe symptoms of depression said Prof. Palinkas. It does not mean high-scorers necessarily suffer from depressive disorder, a psychiatric dagno-sis, he said.

Paperwork costs U.S. health industry billions

By Mariann Caprino The Associated Press

NEW YORK - For all its sophistication and ingenuity, the U.S. health care industry has a low-tech problem -

Sorting, shuffling and processing hillions of pieces of paper costs at least \$40 billion a year. Some say it's more like \$90 hillion, or about double the U.S. annual trade deficit with Japan.

It's driving health care costs higher along with lofty doctors' fees, pricey medical technology and expensive

drugs.
"It's a bad problem," said
Richard Landen, spokesman for the Health Insurance Association of America, a trade group. "People - the payers, patients, doctors, hospitals — are drowning in paperwork."

The 4 billion medical claims generated each year appear on more than 450 different forms. Hospitals have their own formats for documenting services, and doctors use a standard form only 40 per cent of the time. The problem is aggravated

hy insurers who require slightly different bits of information. "Medicare (the U.S. government plan) needs information Blue Cross (a private insurer) doesn't need," Landen said.

The first step in slashing processing costs - as well as eliminating inefficiencies like

standard electronic forms. A bigger challenge is getting them into widespread use. While that process is well nnder way, a paperless medical system still seems

elusive. "We hope to establish a single, voluntary national standard that makes enough sense for everyone to use without government regulation forcing it down our throats," Landen said.

Several standards for electronic forms, including patient bills, have heen approved by the American National Standards institute. the federally sanctioned body that handles such matters. Electronic transfers of money — from an insurer to a hospital, for example - is another goal.

The Workgroup For Electronic Data Interchange, a health industry coalition formed at government request, has called for major insurers and hospitals to have the ability to communicate electronically by the end of

Some think that's optimistic. "Electronic submission has become popular, but the bulk of claims will continue being mannally submitted for a long time," said Tom Farley, a management consultant at Foster Higgins, a health-benefits consulting

Farley said the inefficiency of paper is "incredible. As much as 25 to 30 per cent of lost records -- is developing the staff in claim shops is associated with nothing more than just moving paper.
These people contribute nothing but the recording of

paper."
Major commercial insurers, which handle only a fraction of the nation health claims, are receiving only 5 per cent to 10 per cent of claims electronically, although many are shwly in-

creasing the percentage.

Travellers Insurance Co., for example, which processes about 21.5 million claims or 10 per cent of its totil electronically each year, plans to process about half by 1994, said company pesidem Joseph Brophy.

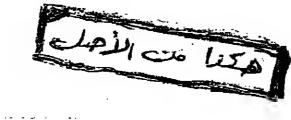
"It's not an overnighthing," said Brophy, will heads the electronic da coalition.

Others are faring bett. Medicare handles nearly 0 per cent of hospital bils ectronically. Blue Cross-loe Shield plans are proceing an average 60 per cent call claims electronically, up but 41 per cent two years to.
"It's not rocket sciee."

Brophy said. "The techlogy is in place."

In Detroit, hospitals foctors and laboratories set by computer nearly 75 pecent of the claims Blue Cro Blue Shield of Michigan refves. Electronic submission aves three to five days off peess

"We've been worke at this for the better palof 12 years," said spokesmaRude Difazio.



Cooperation, application of law and indiscrimination can safeguard Muslims of Europe

Per 1 Europe delivered by His 8 Lyal Highness Crown Prince issan Wednesday at the iedrich-Naumann-Stiftung undation in Bonn.

cents to have become fashionable desire the same politicisms and the desires, so against the peaces of the same communities in European lesses as conferming of a misnomer.

best it is viewed as a social and best it is viewed as a social and turni anomaly, at worst it is seen as hereat undergraing the stability and sarity of political order. These persented in the same part and parcel of the annulated baggage of history. ropean political scene, but the sckered since the inception or the sixon of Islam. It was, until recent-dominated by war, invalry, conflict ad homility. Both as a religion and as amunity giving rise to a world wer, Islam posed a serious problem the Europeans. Muslims were the or the Europeans. Musture were the employing through southern and central Europe, while their faith reatmed the essential fabric of tristianity and questioned the dog- a of its institutions. The irony is that

e distinctive European reaction to e rise and rapid expansion of Islam a continued to reinforce the instinc-te feeling among Musicus in the slidity of their faith. The worldly coess of Islam in its trial with stope was proof of its superiority. particular Muslim perspective lied for as long as Muslim conuest of new lands and peoples could 1992 marked the 500th anniversary the expulsion of Muslim presence on Span which lasted from 711 to 192, producing a civilisation of hich both Muslims and Spaniards el justly proud. During that period, cily and parts of southern Italy were stiled by Muslims. The campaigns of a European crusaders left its posi-

e mark in the establishment of ade across the Mediterranean here, is many ways, southern stope became a cultural and econoic appendix to the Muslim civilisa-in of the Mediterranean — a patna which codfinued to repeat itself ider different circumstances and beit in the reverse order, up to the resent day. By the 13th century, ere were substantial Muslim committee in the Crimes and the Volga alley following the Mongol invasion, he Tartars left large settlements in the Pussion Facine with significant se Russian Empire with significant aces in Poland and Finland.

Arabs, Mongols and Tartars were blowed by the Ottoman Furks who stablished Muslim rule in the Balans, leading to the collapse of the astern Roman Empire and the fall Constantinople in 1453. They sept through eastern and central prope. Only Vienna resisted the islaught successfully in 1525. The nominious failure of the second ttoman siege of the city in 1683 came a watershed in the annals of history in Europe. The emthe 18th and 19th centuries marked e decline, and eventual termina-The legacy is the existence of size-te Muslim communities throughout mope, but especially in the Bal-as, whose status and survival have on directly affected by the preva-nce of the concept of the nation-ste and the dominance of the ideoly of nationalism. Boania-sizegovina has become the embodi-

orld and left it seething with anger d resentment at the apparent reorld order to provide protection for community in the process of physic-annhilation. The fate of the Bosan Muslims is not purely an Islamic edicament but that of Europe and

Another dimension of the Muslim Another dimension of the Muslim eacace in Europe is the outcome of completely different process which came prevalent mainly in the last o bundred years. The expansion of modern power and encroachment d domination of Muslim lands: ance in North Africa, Britain in ypt and ladia and the Notherlands Indonesia, made millions of Muslim subject to European colonial. The link between the European onial powers and their dominions onial powers and their dominions came a determinant of migration are to Britain, France and Holand. Where political domination was king trade pacts substituted as in case between the Ottoman Istanand the various German states using the alliance of the Axis were in the World War I.

After the World War II the econoes of western Europe began to pand uspidly. The pace of expan-ra created a desperate need for our, Economic migrants and other placed people from the poorer and laged countries of Europe could t fall the gap. Britain relied on the

ment, East Africa and tkers from the West Indies, France Italy on North Africa, while many had to conclude an agreeof with Torkey for the import of our. The influx consisted mainly of nomic migrants who came to work not to settle. A change in econo-circumstance forced a change in tude on the part of the host ntries and the immigrants. Econo-decline and recession in the 1970s many of the migrant workers to one permanent residents. When / were joined by their families a t of fresh problems, social, cultu-and political began to emerge, and

evil their life. oth Muslims and Europeans have overed that the problems of comrai coexistence were different and e complex to contend with than presence of isolated individuals on the whole led their life as ginal people. Practical issues of yday life demanded and delineation of attitudes towards a religion perceived to be hostile and a community bent on insulating itself against the encroschment of Eurobehaviour on its traditional modes. The nattern of the extended family the roje of male and female, arrang and inter-communal marriages, education and religious instructions were questioned. Children, especially those born in Europe, have become disoriented in a society which appears to them to be laden with inherent contradictions. Their cultural milieu set them apart from the rest of their

A sense of alies ant as these com gave institutional expression to their faith in mosques and madraesa. This perception was reinforced when va-rious Islamic movements set up branthes of their organisations amo the immigrant communities, en-couraging their adherents to insist on strictly Islamic identification distinct from their European social and cultu-European-horn Muslims has been exploited for narrow political ends by organisations acting on behalf of different Muslim governmental and non-governmental agencies. By doing so, they lay them open to the awe-some charge of disloyalty to the host countries as fifth columnists. The Salman Rushdi affair and the Gulf war provided vivid examples to strengthen the perception of the Mus-lim communities to view themselves as beleaguered, and the Europeans to see them as a threat.

The predicament of European Muslims has been rendered more mination of the cold war. Although the prospect of the nuclear winter has receded dramatically, doubts remain about the security of the human race. The dogmatic exhortations of religious extremists, coupled with the drive of some Muslim states to acnuclear weapon technology, has given some European comme a fresh impetus to a new target. It has been christened the Islamic nuclear bomb. Some of these purveyors of doomsday scenarios go as far as to allege that the bomb does not only exist but it is already deployed in the former Soviet republic of Kazakh-stan, which is predominantly Muslim. The purpose of this campaign appears to be the portrayal of Islam and its adherents as a danger to world secur-ity, adding to Muslim woes and in-

dignation everywhere.
However, neither religious extremism nor the desire for nuclear weapons is peculiar to Islam, but in pervade all religious and cultures of the world, particularly the three monotheistic faiths. The nuclear argent of the CIS, the successor of the Soviet Union, is governed by an internationally-agreed regime of arms control, which does not apply to other states, such as Israel. It remains significant to point out that in the confrontation between East and West in Burope, the nuclear deterrent be-came the final arbiter of peace and detente. It is hoped that for the East, the European pattern would not have to be repeated since the quest for nuclear arms in the region is a function of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In the meantime, and despite the gloom and despondency surrounding the status and prospects of European

Muslims, there is considerable evi-dence to indicate that the new genera-

tion of Muslims is seeking integration into European societies. It is not so much a change of attitude as it is of emphasis. Many of the young people are developing conceptions which may be regarded as an integral part of the mainstreams of Islamic liberalism.

The movement started as a result of the direct interaction between Euro-pean culture and Islamic civilisation. They realise that the purpose of their religion is not simply to exhort the faithful to do good and avoid evil, but to construct a perfect and rightsons society — a community in which the Divine Laws of God will prevail. They also know that Islam draws no distinction between a religious and a temporal realm. Both religion and politics — the spiritual and secular dimensions of the state — form a unity under the all-embracing laws of the Sharia. Thus, the Islamic concept of the state is that of a perfect and immitable order within the Islamic juridical tradition — Al Sharia. however, the Sharia is not a law book which has remained mchanged or unchanging. It has provided a dynamic framework within which the duties of Muslims are determined. By resort to the cubic interest of malaha, the public interest, and siyasa, public policy, issues have been dealt with where the sharia can offer no guidance, or where provisions for new situations and emergencies have to be made. These enabling principles have made it possible for Muslim states to overhant their administrative and political system of government. Within this framework, a coherent doctrine has evolved whose development is governed by analytical—
ima — and analogous — qiyas —
methods. The analytical has led to the
creation of logically organised legal
norms in an ascending order, while
the analogical method made the orgamission of legal subject matter by
analytical analogical analogical method made the orgamission of legal subject matter by parataxix and association possible.

Besides, the Muslim notion of the state has remained an ideal to be attained, while the objective situation

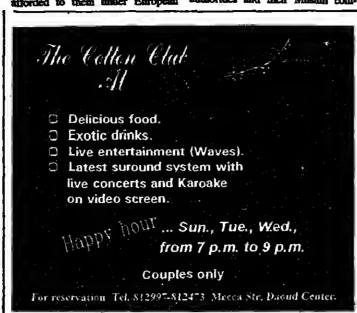
continues to be a reality to be suffered, lamented and occasionally resisted. In some ways, it is this gap between ideal and reality that has given rise to a reassertive religious movement, known in the West as fundamentalism. Moreover, neither are Muslims a totally homogeneous body nor is Islam a monolithic body. Indeed, it may be asserted that Islam is an extremely broad institution. As such, there are widely varying tea-dencies, but the ramifications of the reassertive tendency seeking the embodiment of the classical Islamic juridical tradition have become the crux of a present dichotomy for believers everywhere.

is shared by all peoples of a rich spiritual heritage. It is centred on the quest to achieve a viable synthesis between compliance with the besic demands of the faith on the one hand, nts of contempor my life on the other. Attempts have been made to fuse these divergent requirements for the establishm an acceptable consensus to govern the presence of Muslim communities in

European societies are phralist in their social composition and demo-The integration of Muslim communi-ties can only take place on the basis of their acknowledgement of the prevaling rule of law. They must accept the authority of the state without prejudicing their religious beliefs. The principles of Islam itself require a Muslim minority to obey and support a state in which it has taken residence, in the same way a Muslim state expects non-Muslims to respect their state and abide by its laws. The Muslims of Europe should not have or expect special privileges peculiar to them. At the same time, they should not be discriminated against. Young European Muslims have the capacity to analyse what is culturally relevant and Islamically ntial. The analysis will lead to the preclude their integration, or erode the basis of their faith, and that state ation is not necessarily subversive of religion and traditional value. It is incumbent on all Muslims to utilise all means of legal protection afforded to them under European

rights. The force of the law must apply to them as much as to any other religious or ethnic minority.

Cooperation between the national authorities and their Muslim com-





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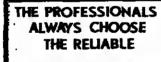
study of religion could easily become more than a curriculum subject to ise the importance of spiritual pursuits in a highly materialistic socie-

ly helpful if all the states of Europe

whereby the laws govern my would have to be redefined to cover other faiths in pluralist ies. Only such measures would safeguard the position of the Muslim ies in Europe, ensure their supremacy of the rule of law. ever happens, every effort must be exerted to avert the emerge of fortress Europe reigns sup-



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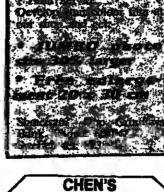


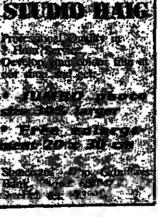


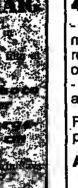


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Jordan's tennis team undergoes final test before Davis Cup

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN --- Jordan's national tennis team will get a final serious chance to determine their preparedness for the upcoming Davis Cup matches against Iran in February when they play Lebanon's national team which arrived in Amman Wednesday on an invitation from the Jordan Tennis Federatmu (JTF).

The Lebanese team, headed by captain Makram Ala'eddin, wili play 13 singles and four doubles matches over a period of four days.

Jordan's Hani Al Ali, Imad Abu Hamda, Faris Al Azzouni and Laith Al Azzonni have been training regularly at the Sports Palace indoor court at Al Hussein Youth City. The fifth member of the team,



Jordan's national team

Saleh Bushnaq, has lately missed practice and is expected to be ruled nut of this year's

Davis Cup team.
According to Jordan's team captain Talal Maher, the Kingdom's team is in good shape and is expected to achieve good results in their upcoming

friendly matches and hopefully in their matches against Iran.
"Hani, Imad, Faris and Laith have been working hard to be fit and ready for their respective matches. However, training at the Sports Palace Court has posed a problem as

we did not have sufficient prac-

tions have certain times allocated for them. We are not quite satisfied in that regard. But this is the only option available and we've tried to do the best of it," Maher told the Jordan Times.

Lebannu's team includes Hasan Badr Al Din, Nicholas Kan'an, Omar Sadeq, Karam Aswad, and Fadi Haddad.

Jnrdan last played the Lebanese team in January 1992 and came out even - winning five matches and conceding the

Three singles and one doubles match will be played Thursday at the Sports Palace Court.

The Lebanese team leaves Amman Monday Jan. 25. The Davis Cup matches against Iran will begin Feb. 2

Chang, Krajicek bow out, Courier loses cool

MELBOURNE (R) — World number one Jim Courier lost his legendary cool, Michael Stich abused an umpire and Richard Krajicek and Michael Chang totally lost their way as the temperature began to rise at the Australian Open Wednesday. When the dust settled on the

hottest day of the tournament so. far, only four of the world's top 10-ranked male players were left active in the year's first Grand

While Courier and Stich picked up fines after clashes with officials, ninth-seeded Krajicek and sixth-seeded Chang joined other big early casualties Boris Becker and Ivan Lendl.

Dutchman Krajicek went down in four sets to American doubles specialist Todd Witsken while Chang lost to his fellow American, the 47th-ranked David

With Croatia's Goran Ivanisevic a last-minute withdrawal through injury and Andre Agassi back home with bronchitis, top seeds Courier, Stefan Edberg and Pete Sampras are well on the road to the semifinals.

Change never looked comfortable in his 6-4 6-3 1-6 6-3 defeat by Wheaton, a difficult adversary who had won their last four encounters, including the \$2 million prize in the final of the 1991

Grand Slam Cup. Courier and 14th seed Stich both won but received official warnings for abusing umpires during frustrating second-round



Michael Chang

Peanuts

Andy Capp

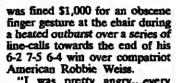
Mutt'n'Jeff

GOOD NIGHT! TO BED?

DON'T YOU TAKE

YOUR CLOTHES OFF

WHEN YOU GO



"I was pretty angry...every close ball I hit was called out. Every close ball he hit was called Courier told reporters.

When the match ended, he rushed over to the umpire with his fist raised and exchanged more words with him. "I just told him how much 1

liked his shirt, and how good I thought the day was going, how beautiful it was, things like that, Courier offered after the match. A shaky Stich also lost his temper, picking up a \$500 fine, in

a three hour 27-minute five-setter against Fabrice Santoro when a questionable ace gave the Frenchman set point at 5-4 with the German leading two sets to Stich, Germany's main hope

after Becker's shock defeat, was not happy with the electronic eye which monitors serves and told the ampire in no uncertain terms, using an obscenity to make his

Tournament referee Bill Gilmour came on to turn off the electronic eye for the rest of the match but Stich earned a code violation for his conduct.

Santaro, ranked 41 in the world, squared the match to the cheers of the centre-court crowd but Stich, who said afterwards he always feit in control, wrapped up the final set 6-4.



Monica Seles



David Wheaton of the U.S. hits a double-fisted backhand return to compatriot Michael Chang during their 2nd round match at the Australian Open (AFP photo)

was reflected in their match statistics. The hard-serving German sent down 10 double faults and committed an astonishing 69 unforced errors, the American had 40 unforced errors and 11 double

"Seventy per cent of the match I was happy with my game, but the rest I was just not consistent enough," Stich told reporters. Krajicek was definitely not

happy with his game and praised the 111th-ranked Witsken for in his 6-4 I-6 6-I 6-4 victory.
In contrast to the men's singles.

the top women seeds had an easy

workout in their second-round matches although out-of-touch eighth-seed Jana Novotna went down in three sets to American Robin White. Warld number one Monica Seles dismissed Sweden's Maria Strandlund 6-2 6-0 while Argentina's number three seed Gabriela

Sabatini had even less trouble, ontelassing Italy's Natalia Baudone 6-0 6-1. Seles, aiming for a hat-trick of Australian Opens, said she was already looking ahead to the second week while Sabatini still

insisted she could win the tourua-

"I am playing very good tennis, seeded fourth think I have everything to win a Jnha Fitzgerald.

NEEDLES

CHAMBER

of

COMMERCE

1

I'M NOT

RETIRED!

I STILL

GO TO

WORK

HOW LONG

HAVE YOU

EVER SINCE

THE

BEEN GOING WEATHER

TO BED WITH GOT COLD!

AON DON'TS

WELL, ER -- ER-

SHOULD EVERYBODY GETS

NAW!

WHY

Grand Slam, 1 am in my best form right now," she told repor-

Capristi withdraws from doubles

American teen-ager Jennifer Capriati had to withdraw from the women's doubles at the Australian Open Wednesday after suffering from a fever and upset

Capriati was to be Steffi Graf's partner in a first-round match against American pair Jessica Emmons and Ginger Helgeson, but withdrew shortly before the match, the Wnmen's Tennis Association said in a statement

The statement said Capriati expected to be fit to play her second-round singles match on Thursday against Florencia Labat

of Argentina. Sweden's Anders Jarryd had his Australian Open cuphoria swiftly curtailed when be was forced to withdraw with a calf injury just two days after knocking out fourth seed Boris Becker.

Jarryd retired from his second round match against Australian Todd Woodbridge when trailing 6-1 6-1 2-0, and is doubtful for the men's doubles in which he is seeded fourth with Australian

ALL RIGHT.

AND THE DISADVANTAGES

WHO UNPLUGGED

MY TREE ?!

JORDAN BASKETBALL ROUNDUP

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Basketball's First Division Championship enters its 12th stage Thursday with four matches that will somewhat determine the eventual final standings of the eight teams. The two teams from Irbid, Al Hussein and Al Jalil, clash at Al Hassan Sports City in a bid to improve their current fourth and

Second-placed Al Orthodoxi face Al Jazirch who are now closer to capturing third place after winning three matches in the past week. Meanwhile, Al Abbasi who have lost all their matches play Homentmen who will seek to score their second win. Regardless of the result both teams have already been relegated after failing to score the necessary four wins.

In another match Al Ahli are set to continue their unbeater streak when they meet Al Watani who have now dropped to sixth

place after their loss to Al Orthodoxi and Al Jazireh.

In the matches of the 11th round played Tuesday night, Al Jazireh overcame Al Watani 67-56 to tighten their grip on third

Al Jazireh, playing their third successive match in three days were clearly exhausted and Al Watani managed to give them some hard time as both teams drew 30-30 in the first half. However Al Jazireh, who last year conceded third place to Al lazireh by one point, were determined to secure the win in the

In other matches Al Orthodoxi defeated Al Hussein II8-62, Al Ahli crushed Homentmen 118-22, and Al Jalil beat Abbasi

STANDINGS

Team ·	W	L	SF	SA	Pts
Al Abli	11		1145	527	22
Al Orthodoxi	10	1	1455	690	21
Al Jazireh	8	3	903	768	19
Al Hussein	5	6	842	974	16
Al Jalil	5	6	805	803	15
Al Watani	4	7	667	889	15
Homentmen	1	16	662	1196	12
Al Abbasi	_	11	595	1227	11

Athletics stars to boycott championships over money

RALEIGH, North Carolina (R) Olympic gold medalists Mike Codey, Michael Johnson and Gwen Torrence will boycott the IAAf World Indoor Championships in March unless the world governing body begins awarding prize mnney to top finishers, their agent said Tues-

The athletes, including Olympic silver medalitist Mike Powell and other top Americans, also are likely to skip the World Outdoor Championships in Stuttgart this summer, agent Brad Hunt

told Reuters in a telephone interview from his office in Boulder. Colorado.

The athletes feel that they have very little choice but to make their message heard through their absence.

The International Association of Athletes' Representatives (IAAR), which includes many of the top agents in the world, has on several times asked the Inter-national Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) to award prize money to top finishers at its

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY JANUARY 22, 15 By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Whether the Oval Office or the Chair of the local school board, today's the day to toss in your hat. Not-for-profit organisations hold greatest promise if you're looking

for good society. ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Stick to reducing a new plan in your life to a workable success and et usual allies be more aware that you listen to their suggestions.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) You now can see a new light how to handle those money and other business activities to which you are

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Don't allow a long time restricting associate keep you from expressing yourself in new avenues of express ion that attract you now.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) You see how to get out from under some tedious tasks by different ways of operating so don't delay but decide and put in

motion at once. LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Just the day to spend as much time with good friends as possible and to let them in on personal longings so they can help you ubtain them. VIRGO: (Angust 22 to September 22) Concentrate upon outside mat-ters of a public or vocational in-

terest today and you will find you

uncover the right way to improve public standing.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) You need to get away from usual pursuits and see how the other half of the world lives and to take pointers for your future from

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Consider what practical minded experts who know all the business angles feel to be the best way for you to go after more prosperous existence.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Think about what others have to suggest to you for your advancement today and don't be so engrossed with your own continuing long time obstacles. CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) You would be wise today to concentrate upon all phases of the duties that you have agreed to perform and don't dwell upon negative drawbacks.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to Febru-ary 19) This is the day for you to arrange special recreations with compatible companions and to look into advanced ways to enjoy yourself and them.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Spend as much of your-time attending to conditions at your own residence and get conditions there as you wish them to be in the

quested South to bid three no trump

ith a spade stopper. West's penalty

double showed good spades.

After winning the low spade opening lead with the ace, East paused to take stock. Declarer sure-

by had the king of species and one of the minor-suit kings. No matter whether the king was in diamonds or clubs, declarer would be able to take at least six club tricks and two

diamonds with the help of a well-located king in the other minor. The king of spades would then be declar-er's minth trick.

Therefore, it was imperative that

the defenders take four heart tricks,

and do so in a hurry. Cashing the

high bearts didn't rate to be good enough—the negative double virtu-ally marked declarer with either the

any marken usecurer with entire the jack or five-card length. Hamilton found a way that would certainly work if West held the jack, and might succeed if declarer held the

At trick two East shifted to a low heart! Not supprisingly, declarer fi-nessed the eight. West produced the

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OWAR SHARES

BELIEVE THE ENEMY Neither volnerable. North deals. South's double was negative and promised a four-card heart suit, and North's three-spade cue-bid re-

£676 OAQG A Q J 10 7 2 EAST • Q932 ∇10762 # AJ 10 4 V A K Q 5 V 10 8 2 +65 SOUTH ♦ K 5 ♥ J 9 8 3 +K43

The bidding: South West 1 d Dbl 2 d Dbl 3 NT Dbl ase Pase Pase
Opening lead: Two of 4
"Take a little time—count

wrote Charles Dickens in Mr. F. Aunt. Sound advice for every player. Consider this hand from the Silver Ribbon Pairs at the recent Spring North American Championships,

held in Pasadena, Calif.
Sitting East was Fred Hamilton of Las Vegas. His decision to over-call rather than make a takeout dou-

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY JANUARY 21, 1993 By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation.

HOROSCOPE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This day can prove memorable for the sheer pleasantness of it — do give yourself the luxury of the smell of the roses. Especially ideal is an impromptu tete-a-tete with one you desire to better know in the evening hours. Give a gift that's

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Put yourself in a position where you are able to get good advice from money and business experts today and tonight think about outside

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Though you are able to make a good early start today to get your personal aims quickly, while later don't try to persuade friends to do

GEMINE (May 21 to June 21) Private matters you want to work to your benefit should be your mornings activities while in the evening it is advisable you don't

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) A thoughtful friend will aid you in obtaining a desired wish early, so accept that assistance; later do nothing to upset your

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Build-ing your standing by an overt act in your community is advisable in the ealry part of the day while later steer clear of a bizarre personality. VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Be more open minded in

want to enter your life and you make quick advance while later asold asking favours from the boss. LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) The daytime is fine for adopting some improved methods for carrying on your regular responsi-bilities while later avoid getting into new activities.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to Neven ber 21) Put yourself in a position to see an associate's side of a matter vital to you both but later stick to doing your own work more effi-

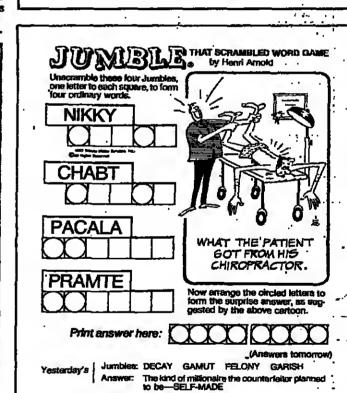
SAGITTARIUS: (November 23-6) December 21) Plungs into work interests and you get splendid re-sults in the morning while later you find a partner doing som CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) This is the moment to be sure to use the morning to

arrange the good times that app to you and later do tasks that are AQUARIUS: (January 21 to Febru-ary 19) Your home can be much improved by your daytime atten-tion there while tonight you find anticipated pleasures could be dis-

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Look into all comp activities and get them in back of you as early in the day as possible for some vital concerns at your



"Our marriage counselor warned you about this -- you're mothering me again!"



THE Daily Crossword by Bruce W. Thomps ACROSS 1 Air swirt 5 knacents 10 River duck 14 Blue dye 15 Contesses 12 it. cathedra town 17 Acts ostentatiou 20 Male anima 21 Analogous 22 Steal 29 Diva's song 30 Durable wood 33 Fr, miss: abbr. 34 Cut short 35 — tree (cornered) 38 Acting 43 Go wrong 44 Rasp 45 Certain TV derday's Puzzle Sehre pettern 47 Lodz native

initiats 10 Spud 11 Needle case 12 Sandy sounds 13 Raise 18 Legend 19 Sword case 23 Printer's word

48 Set of type 49 Littputian 52 Sunburn

63 Money owed 64 Urge 65 Friend

DOWN

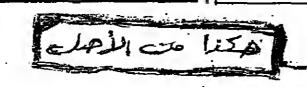
1 Gone by
2 Biblical
preposition
3 Susiness
4 Virus alment
5 Engred favor
6 Dodge
7 German city
8 Merino mane

56-Act ostentatiously 24 Witchlike women 61 Planter Edouard 25 Trumpeter AI 62 Mutitude 27 More like the

29 Over 30 IRS review 31 Kind of china 32 Comic strip Vilding 34 Sure-loosed 37 Enclose 38 Finger leature 39 Orient 45 Perches

46 All over 47 Herb 48 Escapes 49 Raced 50 Masculin

53 City on the Oka, 54 Fair or square



YOU SHOULD ALWAYS? WHAT FOR?

TAKE YOUR CLOTHES I'LL ONLY HAVE

GOING TO WE ON ABAIN IN BED! THE MORNING

TEE HEE! SOMETIMES I SAN KID THE SHIRT OFF MUTT!

I'LL BET YOU BELIEVED

The world can do without oil'

*LONDON (R) - The Green- around a wildlife paradise covircementalist lobby group has said world oil use could be halved within 40 years and it arged prompt measures to

It published an advance version of an 18-month study called "Energy Without Oil," adding that it brought it forward because of this month's tanker wreck in Britain's Shetland Islands. The tanker Braer split its cargo

If people wanted an end to such incidents " the decision to begin to get out of oil needs to be taken now," said Stewart Boyle, Greenpeace director of energy

He said the new study showed "the world can do without oil." Technical options were available and "the transition would not bankrupt economics." But political will was lacking.

went on developing fossil fuels cel, coal and gas.

But only 12 per cent went on renewable energy and on conservation through more efficient

The Greenpeace study envis-

aged oil being phased out through major gains in energy efficiency in transport and the generation of electricity.

It said technology could create

kilometres per gallon from an average around 25 now.

But governments would need to tax fossil fuels and end tax breaks on oil exploration, Greenpeace said. They should set high efficiency standards for vehicles.

The world mow uses almost 70 million barrels of oil a day. The West's International Energy Agency sees demand rising by 1.0 per cent in 1993.

French drug firm Sanofi to absorb Yves St. Laurent

PARIS (R) — Freach drugs and perfumes firm ELF Sanofi is to take control of fashion-otfragrance house Yves Saint-Laurent (YSL) to form the world's third largest beauty products group, the two companies

L'Oreal and Estee Lauder. both French headquartered, will still be ahead of the combined group, but not by much, Sanofi Chairman Jean-Francois Dehecq told a news conference.

Sanofi, whose perfume and beauty brands include Yves Rocher, Nina Ricci, Van Cleef Arpels, Oscar de la Renta and Roger Et Gallet, will swap four of its own shares for five YSL

Financial

Markets

Carrency

U.S. Dollar

Sterling Pound

Dentsche Mack

Swiss Franc

French France

Japanese Yen

Jutch Guilder

Swedish Krons

Italian Lira

Belgian Franc

Currency

Other Currenties

Lebauese Lica

Sandi Riyal

Omani Rival

UAE Dirham

Greek Drachess

Cypriet Pound

One U.S. dollar

One sterling

∮∷

Cinema

up holding 8.7 per cent of the new group, while Sanofi's parent, state-controlled oil firm STE Nationale ELF Aquitaine, will see its stake in Sanofi fall to 51.5 per cent from 60.85 per cent.

YSL managing director Pierre Berge said the deal kept the renowned fashion bonse in "Many people wanted Yves-Saint Laurent, a lot of foreigners

too ...1 took the decision with Yves Saint Laurent himself ... and I don't think we'll regret it," he

YSL's clothing side will remain under the wing of Yves Saint Laurent, YSL's founder and designer, and Berge. They will sub-

Date: 19:1:93

1.0704

0.4273

0.4667

0.1283

0.5497

0.3802

0.0459

0.0465

Date: 19/1/93

0.02075

Offer

1.8150

0.03875

0.1836

2.2870

0.1872

0.2150

1.7720

0.1872

0.3237

1.4490

Jordan Times

Cairo Amman Bank

0.657

1.0651

0.4544

0.1257

0.5470

0.3783

0.0954

0.0463

0.02065

0.03700

0.1829

0.1860

1.4290

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London Foreign Exchange and bullion markets Wednes-

(Tourist rates will differ from those quoted):

1.2780/85

1.6060.70

1.8060/70

1.4680/90

33.05/09

5.4300/50

1465/1470

124.85/90

7.1700/800

6.7900/8000

6.1700/800

1.5505/15

served for YSL Couture, which Berge will continue to manage. One share analyst was concerned about the deal from Sanofi's viewpoint. Peter McDougall. Enropean pharmaceuticals analyst at London stockbroker Barclays de Zoete Wedd (BZW), said Sanofi was paying a high price to go into a business that was in poor shape and that would

distract its management from the

critical task of consolidating a

recent alliance with U.S. firm

Sterling Drug.

Non-oil sectors boost UAE growth

ABU DHABI (R) - The economy of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), traditionally dominated by the oil sector, grew by 4.8 per cent in 1992 because of higher government investment in

the non-oil economy. Planning ministry figures showed that in 1992 the non-oil economy contributed more to gross domestie product (GDP) than the oil sector for the third straight year.

The Emirates News Agency quoted UAE Planning Minister Humaid Bin Ahmad Al Mualla as saying he expected commerce and industry to keep growing in

."The (non-oil) sector recorded high growth rates. This shows the government's scriousness in developing the non-oil sector and creating new sources of income," Sheikh Humaid said.

The non-oil sector has grown from 54 per cent of GDP in 1990 to about 60 per cent in 1992. The oil sector, which repre-

sented 42 per cent of GDP in 1991, has declined. The other sectors registered high growth rates" in 1992, the minister said. Sheikh Humaid said the transport, communications, agriculture, industry and trade sectors grew by between three and eight

per cent in 1992. "This year, the UAE is expected to see high growth rates. especially in the non-oil sectors. including trade and industry," he

Algeria approves '93 budget, deficit doubled

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria has approved a 168.3 billion dinar \$7.5 billion) deficit budget for 1993, more than double the estimated deficit for 1993, more than double the estimated deficit for

last year.

The official news agency APS said the finance law for 1993 was signed by head of state Ali Kafi after a cabinet meeting.

It set estimated expenditure at 503.9 billion dinars (\$22.4 billion) against total receipts of 335.6 billion dinars (\$14.9 billion).

The official journal in October gave provisional figures for 1992 revenue at 322.7 billion dinars (\$14.4 billion) and expenditure of 396.8 billion dinars (\$17.7 biltion). The financial year is from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

The budget deficit for 1992 was estimated at 74 billion dinars (\$3.3 billion), after a surplus in 1991 of eight billion dinars (\$355 million).

Algeria dramatically increased spending in sensitive areas. The latest annual inflation figure, for the year to last October, stood at 33.6 per cent.

Spending on defence jumped to 29.8 billion dinars (\$1.3 billion) from 19.6 billion (\$871 million) and the badget of the interior ministry, largely responsible for internal security, rose by over 50 per cent to 18.7 billion dinars-(\$834 million).

The justice ministry budget also rose to 2.9 billion dinars (\$129 million) from 1.9 billion-\$84 million).

Spending on education, health, religious and social affairs all

Increased spending in religious affairs reflects the state's perof the country's 10,000 mosques.

Many of these, until a clampdown last year amid widesprea unrest, were used by fundamentalists to spread their de-mands for an Islamic state and defiance of the authorities.

The budget follows a warning by the government this month that the next two years would be difficult, a phase of austerity characterised by very rigorous

Prime Minister Belaid Abdul Salam late last year also warned that be needed three years to get the economy on the right path.

Three bedrooms, one of them master, three bathrooms, dining room, sitting room, salon, oak-wood kitchen, third floor, with independent central heating; super deluxe. Location: Sweifiyeh near the Modern Education Schools.

APARTMENT FOR RENT

Please call tel. 817468 (please speak in Arabic)

One ownce of gold \$328.60/329.10

Canadian dollar

Deutschemarks

Dutch guilders

Swiss francs

Belgian francs

French francs

Italian lire

Japanese ven

Swedish crowns

Danish crowns

Tel: 677420

Norwegian crowns

CONCORD

Kevin Costner and Whitney Houston

BODYGUARD

Shows: 12:36, 3:15, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30 Free Car Parking

Tel: 675571 Nabil Al Mashini Theatre

Tuesday January 5th marks the opening of the new theatre season presenting:

Pandemonium (Ta'a wa Qaimeh) Daily at 8:30 p.m. Tickets office open all day

Tel: 634144 **PHILADELPHIA**

Patrick Swayze and Demi Moor in

GHOST

Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 Th. + Fr. special show for children at 11:00

The Fox And The Hound

Tel: 625155 AHLAN THEATRE

"Welcome New World Order"

Play will reappear in a new presentation on

Jan. 25, 1993 following the theatre's holiday Happy New Year

Clinton set to make U.S. currency a winner in 1993, survey shows

LONDON (R) - President Bill 1.6160 marks and 125.55 year Clinton's economic plans. Clinton will make the dollar a winner on foreign exhange markets in his first year in office, a survey by Reuters of 30 leading mark might not come until the private economists in Enrope

The survey, conducted in found on average that the economists expected the U.S. currency to gain 13 pfennigs against the mark this year. Economists said economic re-

covery in the United States this ontlook reflected the modest ontyear, coupled with falls in German interest rates, would make scaling down of President Clinthe dollar a haven for internation- ton's campaign primises for the

Tony Baron, chief economist at Sakura Finance, said German ton administration would be likerates would be cut aggressively in ly to adopt a regime of managed 1993, making the dollar more exchange rates reminiscent of the attractive. The dollar's progress Group of Seven's Plaza and on the markets has been hampered over the past year by the high yield on the mark.

The U.S. is in a recovery cycle while Germany is going into a such an eventuality with only 10 deep recession, possibly deeper per cent believing it possible if than the markets currently ex- the dollar trades upwards too pect," Mr. Baron added.

The survey showed forecasts for the dollar-mark rate ranging from 1.55 to 1.90 marks, with around three-quarters expecting between 1.70 marks and 1.80 marks by the end of the year. The dollar hit an all-time low of 1.3860 marks on Sept. 2 last year, after a high for 1992 of 1.6860 marks last March.

On average, the economists expect the dollar to stand close to end of 1993, with forecasts ranging from 115 yea to 136 yea. In early afternoon trading in Europe

respectively.

But economists said any appreciation of the dollar against the second half of the year.

Tony Norfield, economist at Hill Samuel, said that initial Enropean financial centres, optimism surrounding an immediate dollar rally has wilted. "The dollar appreciated sharply over the new year but has now largely stalled," Mr. Norfield said. He said the more cautious

> look for U.S. recovery and the economy. The poll also asked if the Clin-

Louvre accords of 1985 and 1987 respectively.

An overwhelming 90 per cent of the economists did not foresee

strongly. "I think the Clinton administration may move the other way because currency pacts of that kind have proved a complete waste of time," said Mark Brett, bond and currency analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd,

Another Reuter survey issued shows only one of 30 leading private economists canvassed in Europe expects president Clinton expect the dollar to stand close to to achieve a campaign promise to its current level of 125 yen at the halve the yawning U.S. budget deficit by 1996.

The annual deficit is currently running at more than \$300 billion Tuesday, the dollar stood at and has cast a shadow over Mr.

growth prospects this year, with expected it to still stand at \$250 83 per cent of the economists billion or sinher. surveyed expecting it to recover

it to lose momentum completely. pergenning deficit.

On average the economists exsingeish for an economy recover- modes: policies: gesture. ing from recession and much slower than the five to six per cent growth seen after previous U.S. recessions.

Reuters contacted the 30 ecomists in London and continental European centres Menday asking them a series of questions on the prospects for the economy

and the dollar. "Clinton will inherit low infigtion, a patchy and rather feeble recovery and a huge budget deficit," said Mr. Baron.

In a supplementary question the survey found 97 per cent of ton will fail to reduce the budget more "list" to move towards pro-deficit in his first year in power, going Such team. manoeuvre if he wants to intro-duce a fiscal package to boost greet the economists ex-U.S. growth.

best chance of cutting the deficit cant from a rement target rate of nomy secures sustainable growth tion to the economy's output, sepond half of the year.

The survey suggested Mr. Clin- purposes acreed the deficit to ton's presidency would boost the stand below agreent levels by the dollar but it provided a downboat end of left. Chatton's four-year assessment of the U.S. economy's term in office. But most of these

A mujority of them -- 63 per can: - believe there is no need Three economists in the survey for Mr. Climan to introduce a said U.S. growth would gather fiscal package to boost U.S. steam this year but two expected growth, that least because of the

But matty believe he may intropected the U.S. economy to grow duce a package worth a net \$20 by just 2.8 per cent in 1999 — billion is 2.15 period simply as a

But a two setting exercise for middle-informe samers promised by Mr. Clinton or the campaign trail is a non-statist, economists said. Not one of those surveyed now corects such cuts.

"In the present economic clitaste, the new administration simple cannot afford to cut income taxes." said Marie Owens Thomset, international economist at Hidland Clobal Markets.

The summer laber signalled concern shout trade incues. Nearly two thirds of the aconomists said the Clintan administration was

S. growth. Tands rate, the evernight rate Economists said Mr. Clinton's between hints, to rise to 3.4 per Just over half the economists

is simply to ensure the U.S. eco- taree her cent by the end of 1993. in coming years. That would arrest a rise in U.S. short-term boost government revenues and imerest rules this year, with most the deficit would shrink in rela- especting an apward move in the

India plans big alumina export growin

BOMBAY (R) - Indian com- tonnes of bauxite deposits. panies are planning to more than triple the country's alumina ing company, has discussed col-output to exploit large bauxite laboration with several foreign reserves in the eastern state of companies, Mr. Kasargod said in

At least three big export-oriented projects, all involving Co. of America, Pechiney Alumi-some form of foreign collabora-num, a unit of France's pechiney tion or joint venture, are planned to eventually produce 2.9 million land, Mr. Kasargod added. tonnes of alumina a year. Their total cost is estimated at 2.2

"Orissa will be a major alumnia producer by the turn of the century," said G.V. Kasargod, general manager for planning and development with engineering company Larsen Toubro (L'1).

The projects, expected to start production from 1997, will triple India's output of alumina - or minium — from the present level of 1.3 million tonnes to at least 4.2 million, industry sources said.

huge reserves of bauxite or aluminium ore in Orissa, which has around 1,500 million tonnes of India's estimated 2,900 million

L.T., India's largest engineer-

They include the aluminium S.A., and Alusuisse of Switzer-

"We are lookint for a financial tic-up. We have completed the first round of discussions and expect to finalise within 15-18 months," he added.

L.T. is planning a two-phase development to produce 500,000 tonnes of alumina, rising to one million tonnes after four years.
The initial cost is 16.5 billion rupees (\$635 million) for the first phase, possibly reaching 23 biltion rupees (\$885 million) in the second phase.

L.T. Chairman S.S. Marathe The 100 per cent export- said in September funds for the oriented projects will exploit new investment would come from an issue of debentures, loans and internal reserves.

Apart from L.T., both the National Aluminium Company

nium (Indal) are planning major alumina projects in Orissa. NALCO, India's largest pro-

ducer of aluminm, is planning 900,000-tonne alumina refinery in collaboration with Hydro Alumiminm of Norway, according to NALCO Chairman S.N. John. State-run NALCO produced 672,000 tonnes of alumina in the year to March 1992.

The new refinery, which will use banxite from NALCO's existing mines in the Koraput district of Orissa, will require investment of around \$800 million. Indal, which is almost 40 per

of Canada, is planning a one million tonne plant, drawing from the Baphlimali deposit in Orissa. It has teamed up with Tata business group. Industry sources estimate the investment at more

cent owned by Alcan Aluminium

than 20 billion rupees (\$770 mil-Industry. experts say India, which has large bauxite reserves but an energy shortage, should

focus on exports. Converting alumina to alumi-

panies to modernise Romania's

projected upturn in production.

Final trade figures for 1992

senior government official said in

(NALCO) and Indian Alumi- flum is factly energy intensive. Mr. Rasargae saer emport mar-kets for indian pluming in the küdále Ess: and Europe, including Russia.

He saw a natural tie-up with energy-rich cruntries in the Mid-die East which could reexport aluminium back to India.

"Everybad" in the Gulf is putting up a smeller." he said. India is forecast to produce 520,000 torues of aluminium in the year to ! farth 31 - 75,000 tonnes more than domestic requirem saut -- but there may be a shortfall of 401,000 tonnes against demand by the turn of the century, industry indevets say.

Destite Jerressed world aluminium prices, analysis expect world consumption of the metal to grow by an average cent a "art and" the end of the centur

blush at the increase will come in the second half of the decade from the peckeging and automotive industries, when the Indian ciumina projects are starting to come on stream, kir. Kasargod

Romania's premier sees recession ending by July

market footing. He also said the government

would introduce value added tax

(VAT) starting in July as part of a

package of laws to promote key

market reforms, which the gov-

erament would submit to parlia-

mark a big step towards our

"VAT introduction in July will

ment next month.

BUCHAREST (R) — Romanian put the economy on Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroin market footing. eas rejected criticism that his left-wing government was stalling on reforms and said that the country's three-year-long reces-sion could end within six months.

"The latest development confirm our hope that we will be able to stop the economy from shrinking in the first half of 1993," Mr. Vacaroiu told a news conference.

Mr. Vacaroin rejected opposition accurations that his minority government, which took office after parliamentary polls last September, was dithering on market economy moves launched after the 1989 collapse of com-

"We want to accelerate reforms and switch to a free-market system as soon as possible," he

The government would shortly economic reform, aiming to resee a growth of 20 to 25 per cent sume growth as part of efforts to in the first half of this year.

market economy goal," Mr. Vacaroin said. He said signs that industrial output could pick up in the first quarter of 1993 were already

coming from both state-owned

industries and from joint ventures

with big Western firms. Latest data for 1992 that 11month industrial output fell 22.24 per cent from the same period of the previous year.

Mr. Vacaroin singled ont domestic production of tractors and farming equipment as well as present a four-year strategy of metallurgy, which he said could



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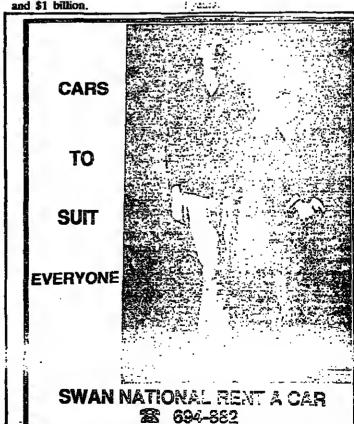
Rotterdam sees sharp rise in oil tanker defects Joint ventures in light and petrochemical industries and contracts with big Western oil com-

dam's for, authority has said refineries were also beloing the there had been a sharp increase in the number of oil tankers enter-The government was planning ing the harbour with safety probto introduce new tax breaks to stimulate reinvestment of profits and an upsurge in exports. to wipe out the trade deficit. he Routine inspections were now

ROTTERD - M (N) - Rotter-

showing 20 to 25 defects a month. a rise of nearly a third in three' years, a port authority spokeswere not yet available, but a man said

He sa'd the increase was maina recent interview with Reuters (1) due squitte of the world's tank-that the balance of trade deficit less. To the control which were was now between \$700 million estimated to be their than 18



World News in Brief

U.K. to withdraw troops from Korea

LONDON (R) — Britain said Wednesday it was withdrawing its remaining troops from the United Nations contingent in Korea, ending a more than four-decade commitment. A Defence Ministry spokesman said the 36 soldiers and one officer would leave Korea by the middle of March as part of Britain's gradual winding down of its garrison in Hong Kong. The British soldiers in the U.N. Honour Guard, which the spokesman said performed largely ceremonial duties in the capital Seoul and did not police the demilitarised zone between North and South Korea, were rotated there from Hong Kong. The spokesman said the decision, taken earlier this week, was also in line with Britain's changing global commitments. British troops have participated in the U.N. contingent since the 1950-53 Korean War.

Haiti annuls one Senate race

PORT-AU-PRINCE (R) - Haitian officials annulled a Senate race in the capital Tuesday because ballot boxes were dumped in the streets, but they said counting continued in the other races despite a voter boycott of Monday's elections. Voters generally ignored the voting, which was designed to favour supporters of the military-backed government and was carried out over the objections of diplomats trying to broker a solution to Haiti's political crisis. Electoral Council President Balthazar St. Fort-Line told Radio Metropole the vote had been annulled in the West Department, the province that includes the capital, Port-

NATO commander to visit Russia

BRUSSELS (AP) - NATO's top military commander will visit Moscow this month in a bid to strengthen conperation between the alliance and its former foe, NATO officials said Wednesday. Gen. John M. Shalikashvili is scheduled to arrive in Moscow Jan. 27 for a three-day visit at the invitation of Russian Defence Minister Gen. Pavel Grachev. NATO officials said the general's visit will boost efforts to promote military cooperation with Russia and other former Soviet-Bloc nations. Officials declined to give details of proposals Gen. Shalikashvili plans to present to senior military and political leaders from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). At a December meeting in Brussels, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) agreed to cooperate with Russia and 15 other East European nations in preparing for possible joint-peacekeeping operations to Europe. Gen. Shalikashvili will be making his first visit to Moscow since taking over as supreme allied commander Europe last year. He is also scheduled to hold talks with military commanders in St.

Clinton aide admits breaking law

WASHINGTON (R) - Zoe Baird, President Bill Clinton's choice as the first U.S. woman attorney general, said she knew she was breaking the law when she hired two illegal aliens from Peru to work in ber home. She told senators she took full responsibility for the action, Ms. Baird said she realised she had been in violation of the law when she and her husband, Yale University constitutional law Professor Paul Gewirtz, hired the Peruvian wife and husband as a baby sitter and driver, and did not pay social security taxes on their wages. The taxes were paid only after Ms. Baird's Dec. 24 nomination to become attorney general. although she disclosed the controversy to the Clinton transition team. "The hiring of this couple and the failure to pay social security taxes was wrong and f take full responsibility for it," Ms. Baird told the Senate Judiciary Committee, which was holding confirmation hearings Tuesday. "I deeply regret it. f respectfully ask you to view this in the context of my overall record," she said. The matter is expected to delay but no derail Ms. Baird's approval by the full U.S. Senate.

FBI director reprimanded

WASHINGTON (AP) - FBf Director William Sessions was reprimanded for a clear pattern of "taking advantage of the government" and ordered to reimburse the Treasury for improperty billing the FBf for personal expenses, according to documents released Tuesday. Before he left office last week, former Attorney General William Barr found that Mr. Sessions had abused his position as head of the FB1 to take personal trips at government expense and to install a privacy fence around his house for nearly \$10,000 that did nothing to enhance his security. Mr. Barr's Jan. 15 memo to Mr. Sessions outlining his findings was released by the Justice Department along with a 160-page report of the investigation conducted by the agency's Office of Professional Responsibility. The investigation found that Mr. Sessions obtained a sham exemption from paying taxes on the income he should have reported for the use of an executive limousine to transport him to and from work at FB1 Headquar-

French Socialists 'face landslide loss'

PARIS (AP) — The governing Socialists are headed for a decisive loss to their conservative rivals in March legislative elections, according to a poll released Tuesday. The survey of 1,000 French adults, conducted Jan. 7-9 for Le Figaro newspaper by the Sofres Polling Agency, indicated the Socialists and allied parties would attract only 21 per cent of the vote in the first round of the elections, versus 41 per cent for the main opposition parties. The survey indicated that the Rally For the Republic and Union for French Democracy together would win 439 of the 555 seats in the National Assembly, against 83 for Socialists and their allies, 28 for the Communist Party, four for ecology parties, and one for the far-right National Front. The Figaro-Sofres Poll, which gave no margin of error, said 68 per cent of those surveyed disapproved of the Socialists's record in office, compared to 22 per cent who

U.S. starts probe of German doctor

NEW YORK (R) — The U.S. Justice Department has begun a probe of Hans Sewering, the German president-elect of the World Medical Association, to see if he should be barred from entering the United States because of his Nazi past. fn a letter Tuesday to the World Jewish Congress (WJC), Neal Sher, head of the Justice's Department Nazi-hunting Office of Special Investigations, said he had already begun a probe of Dr. Sewering, a former member of the SS who is alleged to have sent a 14-year-old tuberculosis victim to a Nazi euthanasia centre in 1943. Mr. Sher's office has the power to place Dr. Sewering, 76, on the Justice Department's "watch list" which prohibits persons who aided the Nazis from entering the country. Former U.N. Security-General and Austrian President Kurt Waldheim was placed on the list amid controversy over his war time activities as a member of the German army in the Balkans.

Disabled man executed in U.S.

JARRATT, Va. (AP) - A disabled death-row inmate was executed in Virginia's electric chair Tuesday night for the slayings of three workers at the restaurant where he was a short-order cook. Charles Stamper, 39, was pronounced dead at 11:15 p.m. (04f5 GMT) at Greensville Correctional Centre, said Wayne Brown, the prison's operations officer. Mr. Brown said prison guards held Mr. Stamper by the shoulders and helped him walk to the electric chair. Mr. Stamper had requested to use leg braces and a walker so he could take the last few steps on his own, but prison officials earlier had said the request was unlikely to be granted because it would be too cumbersome. Stamper was on death row longer than any other whirginia inmate. He had used a veelchair since his spinal cord was injured in a 1988 fight with other inmates. Earlier Tueday, U.S. District Judge James R. Spencer and the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had refused to halt the execution. The U.S. Supreme Court denied the request without comment Tuesday evening.

Bosnian Serb parliament | Cambodian presidential accepts peace plan

self-proclaimed parliament was

subject to more negotiations.

After four days of bitter fight-

ing, Muslim-led government

forces captured overnight a hill in

eastern Bosnia from where they

can control a large area on the Drina River border with Serbia.

Serbs, who held the Jezero Hill

near Skelani in eastern Bosnia,

had to withdraw over the Drina

to Serbia in what appears to be a

major Muslim victory, the

Belgrade-based Taning News

Agency reported.
The Geneva conference seek-

ing a peace settlement in Bosnia-

Herzegovina is set to resume

Saturday, a conference spokes-

agreement by the Bosnian Serb

assembly to outline constitutional

The session had seen pegged to

man said Wednesday.

(AP) — Bosnian Serbs' self-proclaimed parliament Wednesday accepted a peace plan that would deny them the independent state they have been fighting for independence last February.

Delegates voted 55-12 with one abstention to approve the plan drafted by mediators Cyrus cent of its territory.

Vance of the United Nations and The Serbs declared Lord Owen of the European state early last year. Though their Community (EC).

Bosnia's Muslims and Croats. the Serbs' foes, have tentatively accepted the proposal.

Rejection by the Serbs could have escalated violence and prompted foreign military intervention in the nine-month-old conflict, in which at least 17,000

of thousands are missing.

Bosnian Serbs leader Radovan Karadzic had threatened to resign

people have been killed and tens

if the plan were rejected. The draft plan includes boundaries drawn partly along ethnic lines and in accordance with nine constitutional principles. Serbs would have to give up their demand for a separate state within Bosnia and an eventual merger with neighboring, Serb-dominated Yugoslavia.

The international community had warned Serbs to accept the plan unconditionally or risk further isolation and possible military

intervention. Earlier Wednesday, Mr. Karadzic had said "the deputies are puzzled and undecided on what they should do. By accepting the peace plan, we could lose

Under pressure from Yugoslav leaders, Mr. Karadzic accepted the plan a week ago on condition that the Bosnian Serb Assembly

chairman (Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen) gave instructions to Gene-Bosnia's Serb minority, backed va for a resumption at noon on initially by the Serb-dominated Yugoslav army, rebelled after the Saturday," spokesman Fred Eckhard told reporters. Muslim and Croat majority voted

Referring to the debate at Bosnian Serb headquarters in Pale on Serbs, who made up one-third of Bosnia's prewar population of 4.3 million, have seized 70 per whether to accept the proposals, he said before the formal vote: "Anything short of a 'yes' would most likely lead to cancellation of The Serbs declared their own the talks and a trip to New York by the co-chairmen.

Mr. Vance and Lord Owen granted a say on the peace propflew to Sarajevo after a fog delay Wednesday in a bid to broker an end to fighting between Bosnia's nominally allied Muslims and osal, the state has not been recogised by any government.

Mr. Karadzic said Tuesday that the provincial borders, some which he said are unacceptable to Serbs, are not part of the consti-

A U.N. plane carrying Mr. Vance and Lord Owen left for Sarajevo (at 1155 GMT) from Croatia's Adriatic Port of Split tutional principles and therefore Even as the Serbs met, fighting continued across much of Bosnia. after a three-hour wait for mid-Sarajevo's old town was shelled winter fog to clear over the Bosnian capital, a Split Airport Tuesday in a continuing siege by an said.

Mr. Vance and Lord Owen originally intended to meet the chief of U.N. peacekeeping force for former Yugoslavia in Zagreb. before heading to Sarajevo but their plane was diverted to Split because of fog over the Croatian

They planned meetings with Croat and Muslim leaders in Sarajevo to defuse a territorial quarrel which has triggered heavy fighting in communally mixed west-central Bosnia and has almost shattered their alliance

against rebel Serbs. Bosnia's Muslim-led govern ment Tuesday said its troops and the Croats were fighting each other with increasing bitterness, and threatened to ask the U.N. Security Council to identify the 'One hour ago the eo- Croats as the aggressors.

election likely on April 5

PHNOM PENH, (R) — Rival Cambodian factions have begun to accept astrologers' advice that April 5 is the most auspicious to dispute what will happen after-

A statement issued at the royal palace in Phnom Penh said Tuesday the government of Prime Minister Hum Sen had accepted April 5 as the date for presidential elections.

Prince Sihanouk, recuperating from a serious illness in Peking, said he would work to mediate between the radically leftist Khmer Rouge guerrilla group and the Hun Sen government as president to "make possible the return of the Khmer Rouge to the

national community."
"There are Khmer problems and inter-Khmer problems which an elected Sihanouk can resolve to a certain extent which UNTAC (U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia), which is not Khmer, cannot resolve even partially," Prince Sihanouk said.

Relations between the Khmer Rouge and the U.N. peacekeepers have been severely strained in recent months by the guerrilla group's refusal to abide by key provisions of a peace treaty it signed in Paris in October, 199f.

Khmer Rouge guerrillas con-tinued to hold four peacekeepers hostage in a strife-torn province and talks to free them were deadlocked, a U.N. spokesman said

The detention of two Britons, a Chilean and a Cambodian, was. the sixth such incident involving

The Khmer Rouge has proposed that Prince Sihanouk be elected president in a national election held before a U.N.supervised National Assembly poll slated for May.

Diplomats in Phnom Penh say the Khmer Rouge believes it will get a better deal from Prince Sihanouk than from UNTAC.

government leaders from around the world gathered in Cape Town

Tuesday to help stop Africa's slide into political, social and economic collapse, which one said could make it the "dinosaur

ncil would meet formally from

Thursday to Saturday to prepare

a strategy to reverse Africa's in-

Former British Prime Minister

Lord Callaghan and one-time

Nigerian military leader

Olusegun Obasanjo told Reuters

Africa was being politically,

sociologically and economically sidelined by incompetent govern-

one of disease, pestilence and war... of Africa becoming the

dinosaur continent that you have

Lord Callaghan said snb-

Saharan Africa, with 10 per cent

of the world's population, produced only one per cent of the

world's gross domestic product.
"One indication of the problem

is that 16 of the world's 20

poorest countries are to be found

in Africa," he said. Lord Callaghan, British prime

minister from 1976 to 1979, was

in Cape Town to chair a prepara-

tory meeting of the Interaction Council, a think tank comprising

36 former heads of government

and funded largely by Japan. He said ideas put forward in three days of talks in Cape Town

said Mr. Obasanio.

"The worst-case scenario is

ments and political instability.

creasing marginalisation.

Former leaders bid

to halt collapse of Africa

CAPE TOWN (R) - Former be presented to the full council in

continent".

An official said several former heads of government grouped in the New York-based Interaction the New York-base

to read about in history books," dilution of their traditional

Cape Town.

Africa," he said.

A Vietnamese invasion ousted the Khmer Rouge from power in 1979 after a reign of terror that killed a million Cambodians. date for electing Prince Norodom

Hanoi installed the government
Sihanouk president but continue that is now run by Mr. Hun Sen.

Mr. Hun Sen's foreign minister, Hor Namhong, Monday en-dorsed April 5 for a presidential poll, a date Prince Sihanouk's astrologers chose because of a favourable confluence of stars. But Mr. Hor Namhong told

reporters after meeting French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas in Paris he saw no role for the Khmer Rouge after that. He made clear he wanted the Khmer Ronge out of the power equation and urged the United Nations to re-examine UNTAC's mandate in the light of Khmer

"Prince Norodom Sihanouk must be elected and, once elected by the people, he can play a decisive role to stabilise the situation and bring about national conciliation," he said.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh,

ader of Cambodia's Royalist Party, told reporters Monday he believed Prince Sihanouk, his father, would be the next presideat, and that the Royalist Party would win the General Assembly elections and that he would be-

come prime minister. Commenting on his father's health, he said:

"My father's illness is much more serious than you think. ft's very serious. He's not out of any danger. What happened in Pek-ing is a mini-stroke."

He expected Prince Sihanouk to return to Cambodia within one month. Chinese doctors said he suffered from blood circulation disorders and have ordered regular exercise and a strict diet.
All four Cambodian rival fac-

tions signed the agreement that formally ended more than two decades of violence and civil war and paved the way for the deploy-

Shanghai in May.
"Each of us will take the final

report and pass it to our succes-sors in each of our countries," Lord Callaghan, Mr. Obasan-jo, former Pouguese Prime

vears until 1983, were amo

council members expected in

that no foreign agency could halt the decline in African economic

strength and quality of life.

But Lord Callaghan cautioned

There can be assistance from

outside, but' Africa has to save

itseif. Only Africans can save

Identifying Sonth Africa, Nigeria and Egypt as potential locomotives of African develop-

ment, Lord Callaghan said small

nations would have to accept a

sovereignty in order to cooperate

with economically stronger neigh-

Mr. Obasanjo, who has visited

South Africa several times as a

Commonwealth envoy, said the key lay in building African self-confidence and foreign confi-

He said Africa had to be com-

petitive in attracting foreign investment and had to break out of

its historic role as a provider of

raw materials at prices set by

alternative. Africa must start to

produce what Africa needs and

what the world needs from Africa

at prices that Africa can control.

There is absolutely no

dence in the continent.

markets abroad.

Only child polsons mother in row

PEKING (R) — An eight-year-old only child who poisoned his mother when she refused to buy him a toy car was killed by his earaged father who then commitsaid. The killings took place on Nov. 2 in rural Shandong pro-vince, the Jan. 9 edition of Jiangsu poison. On hearing his son confess

at Madame Tussaud's

LONDON (R) — U.S. President George Bush has not even finished packing yet but he is already in storage in a leading British wax figure museum. With a day left before he hands over to Bill Clinton, workers at Madame Tussaud's unceremoniously removed his model Tuesday, Clinton's £20,000 (\$30,880) image took his place in the museum's Grand Hall, a spokeswoman said. Artists at the museum, one of Loudon's leading tourist attractions, worked overtime to finish the model in time for the insuguration in Washington Wednes-day. Mr. Clinton was not able to sit for the model, which was sculptured from photographs, but he will receive pictures and an invitation to visit the museum, the spokeswoman said. As for Mr. & Bush, whose model was removed as tensions escalated in the Gulf, he may return to the display if history is kind, she added.

and the second of the second o

Rebels target vital Angolan oil industry

LUANDA (R) — UNITA rebels, having captured most of Angola's northern diamond area, have struck a blow against the country's vital oil industry, lifeblood of the government they are

battling.
On Tuesday the rebels claimed they had captured the important oil town of Soyo, in the northwest, while the government admitted that it had lost contact with its forces there.

Portuguese nationals among the scores of foreigners evacuated from Soyo to Luanda after two days of intense fighting said UN-ITA appeared to be in control of the mainly offshore northwestern oil town, which accounts for abover 500,000 barrels per day (BPD) production.

The oil city of Soyo fell to a.m." said a UNITA communi-

que faxed to Reuters in Lisbon on an attack against the oil industry Tnesday night. "Many fore-igners, most of them Portuguese, were captured.

A senior general in the Angolan armed forces, Higino Carneiro, told Reuters government troops had been in control of-Soyo until late afternoon, when armed forces commanders lost communications with Soyo. "The situation is very grave,"

he said. "Whether we lost contact because of technical problems or because UNITA overran Sovo we Soyo is second to Cabinda,

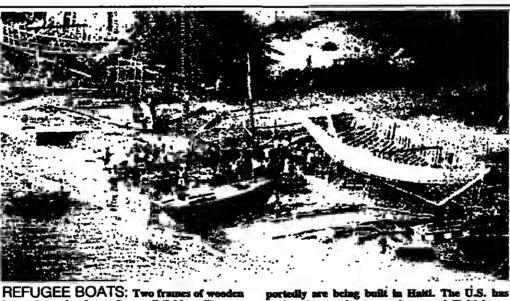
further to the north, in producing oil, Angola's main export which accounts for some 90 per cent of cause much of its offshore oil is bunkered onshore.

UNITA has already seized UNITA hands today at ff.40 most of the country's northern diamond mining areas and such

would be a big economic and psychological blow, diplomats

Oil officials said they were jolted by the ease with which UNITA had attacked Soyo and expressed concern about the im-plications for Cabinda, which is guarded by thousands of troops.

"Everyone in the oil industry was surprised by how quickly the situation developed," said one official of Fina Petroleos Angola. Fighting Tuesday also intensified around Angola's second city of Huambo, UNITA's headquarters in the central highlands. The government claimed UNITA (National Union for the Total sent in thousands of reinforcements and diplomats said it appeared that rebels pounding the shattered : " with artillery had the upper hand.



boats sit on the shore of a small fishing village as village people gather around a saliboat on La Tortue, a small Haitian island off the north coast of the mainland. Some 200 wooden boats re-

portedly are being built in Haiti. The U.S. has ployed several sea vessels around Haiti in an effort to prevent any refugee boats from leaving the country (AFP photo)

Miyazawa faces rough legislative session

TOKYO (R) — A royal wedding and a glittering diplomatic summit could give Kiichi Miyazawa the boost he needs to win a second term as Japan's prime minister and assure the ruling party of an election trinmph,

according to political analysts. But before the champagne flows for the crown prince's wedding, expected in June, and the Tokyo summit in July, Miyazawa must survive a perilous 150-day parliamentary session opening Friday, where three big hurdles

ff Miyazawa clears those hurdles, pundits say, he will be virtually assured of re-election as president of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in September. The post carries with it the prime ministership because of the

LDP's majority in parliament. Soon after the internal party ballot, Mr. Miyazawa is widely expected to call general elections. The four-year term of the current lower house expires in February

"His main rival, Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, has already said he would support Mr.

politics at Ryukoku University and a specialist on LDP affairs.

"There is no sign that his low popularity (in opinion polls) is hurting Miyazawa's political stature or that the ratings will get worse," Mr. lyasu said. A recent poll by the daily Mainichi Shimbun showed his popularity sink-ing to just 12 per cent, the second-lowest for a post-war prime minister. Mr. Miyazawa's first task when

parliament convenes is finally to lay to rest the devastating Sagawa money-and-mobsters scandal, which late last year rocked the LDP leadership and drove public cynicism to a new high.

The Socialists have proved an ineffectual opposition party, out nnder new Chairman Sadao Yamahana they could revive attempts to drive Nohorn Takeshita, the tainted former prime minister, into retirement. Mr. Takeshita's ally, Shin

Kanemaru, long the ruling party's 'kingmaker", has already been forced to quit over the affair. But Mr. Takeshita himself has refused to go, denying allegations

Miyazawa's re-election," said he used gangsters to put down an Tadashi lyasu, a professor of ultra-nationalist smear campaign against him and smooth his 1987 rise to the prime minister's posi-

Mr. Miyazawa's second task in parliament will be to oversee smooth passage of the 1993-94 state budget, the first drafted under his leadership. The bill includes key pump-priming mea-sures to pull Japan's slowing economy out of the doldrums.

ff all goes well, the budget will pass in late March, in time for the start of the new fiscal year on April 1. Once this considerable hurdle

has been cleared, Mr. Miyazawa has committed himself to pushing through legislation to reform the country's money-churning elec-toral system and impose stricter laws on political funding.

The LDP, in unbroken power since £955, blames the system for a spate of ugly scandals that have croded its voter support.

"This year we must go further (along the path of political reform)," Mr. Miyazawa told a party convention Wednesday. This includes making political

holding election campaigns that don't require large amounts of Commentators doubt this

heavy parliamentary agenda can be handled without hitch. They see two "clouds of uncertainty" "The first is new U.S. President Bill Clinton's likely trade offensive against Japan," Mr.

Iyasu said. "An agreement between Europe and the United States in the Uruguay round (of global trade talks) would force Japan to open up its rice market. That

would be catastrophic for the LDP's rural vote but would not be blamed on Miyazawa," he Another destabilising factor for

Mr. Miyazawa is the feverish political atmosphere. There has been talk of drastic party realignments that could give the electo-. rate, for the first time in four decades, a viable alternative to the LDP.

The most immediate problem is a strident new LDP faction led by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata and former party Secretary-General Ichiro Ozawa.

donations more transparent and It has threatend to break away. robbing the LDP of its majority in parliament.

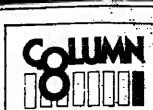
"But Ozawa's men are the ones who benefited most during the long years of LDP rule," said Rei Shiratori, dean of political studies at Tokai University. "f don't see such a drastic move."

If he makes it safely through this parliamentary minefield, Mr. Miyazawa may then be able to take advantage of the summer's two glamour events to prolong his

The wedding of Crown Prince Naruhito to former diplomat Masako Owada will oblige the opposition to halt active politicking for the duration of the festivi-

A similar truce will take effect before the Tokyo summit of leading industrialised countries from July 7 to 9, pundits say.

"Even if another scandal hits Miyazawa or the rice issue gets out of hand, he can rest assured that front-page coverage will be reserved for the crown prince and his wife... and then for diplomatic issues ahead of the summit," Mr. Shiratori said.



Night turns to day

possibly meteorite

in north Italy;

MILAN (R) - Night turned to day across a swathe of northern ftaly when the sky was lit np by a bright glow, possibly caused by a large meteorite, for a few seconds in the early hours of Tuesday. Fire hrigade and police telephone switchboards were jammed by thousands of calls reporting a bright blue or red light and a bang louder than thunder. "The light was like a very, very bright flash but it only lasted a matter of seconds," one eyewitness told Reuters. He said he saw the light around 0036 GMT. It lit the sky from Bergamo to the Adriatic town of Pescara, about 420 kilometres to the south east. An air force spokesman in Milan confirmed the phenomenon but said the cause was still nuknown. "When has been reported is consistent with a meteorite or the fragment of a comet entering the athmosphere," said Mario Cordino of Milan's Brera Observatory. "But to produce the king of event that has been reported, the meteorite or comet would liave been some metres across." In Bologna and other cities, residents said the bang was so loud that it rattled windows and walls. Offi-cials ruled out initial speculation the bright light had anything to do with fighting in former Yugosla-via, which lies just across the

Cabinet secretary richest in Japan's cabinet

TOKYO (R) - Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's chief cabinet secretary is the richest man in the cabinet, Kyodo News Agency said Tuesday, estimating the real value of his personal assets at 12.4 bittion yen (\$99.2 million) Kyodo said Yohei Kono owned f3 lots of commercial and residential land in Tokyo and neighbouring areas, which accounted for the largest portion of his assets. The agency ranked Mr. Miyazawa seventh richest in the cabinet with some 730 million yen (\$5.84 million). Kyodo based its findings on a government report of the cabinet members' assets such as deposits, real estate and stocks. But it said values, which were far from the real truth. Mr. Kono only owns assets worth 1.16 billion yen (\$9.2 million) and Mr.Miyazawa f80 million yen, according to the offi-cial report published Tuesday, ft said overall assets owned by Mr. Miyazawa and his 20 cabinet ministers only totalled about 3.4 billion yen (\$27.2 million). But Kyodo estimated the total value at-22.4 billion yen (\$f79 million).

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over toy

ted suicide, a regional newspaper Legal News said. The boy, angry when his mother declined to give him an electronic toy car, laced her breakfast porridge with rat to the murder, the father threw him across the room and the child died instantly, the newspaper said. The distraught man then drank liquid fertiliser and died. The newspaper blamed the tragedy on the parents spoiling their only

Bush out, Clinton in